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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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SURPRISE TO POLITICIANS

Bewildered by the Reception of Senator O'Sullivan's Excise Speech.

DID NOT EXPECT CATHOLICS TO HISS

The Total Abstinence Convention Free from Cult and Cant—Striking Features of Its Personnel.

RESULT OF SUNDAY CLOSING OF SALOONS

Father O'Callaghan Says the Poor Have Been Benefited—Catholic Papers Criticised—A Reception.

The politicians of both the great political parties who have been all along assuming that the mass of votes in this city would be cast in favor of open saloons on Sunday are slowly recovering from the effect of the reception which Senator T. C. O'Sullivan's speech received from the Catholic Total Abstinence Union delegates on Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall.

This was the second great check which those anxious to conciliate the saloon element of the community encountered. The first blow was delivered through the columns of The New-York Times, when interviews were printed with men of all classes and callings upholding the course taken by President Roosevelt in enforcing the excise law. These interviews proved conclusively that law-breaking by saloon keepers and their Sunday customers is offensive to the moral sense of the community.

The complete breakdown of Senator O'Sullivan's plea for Sunday drinking is all the more bewildering to the politicians, because of the personality and attributes of the man who made it. Senator O'Sullivan is a devout Roman Catholic and a man highly respected by those who know him for his integrity and sincerity of character. He possesses the gift of oratory to a more effective degree than any present member of Tammany Hall, with one exception. Most of those in Carnegie Hall Wednesday night who live in this city have, or used to have, the same political affiliations as he had. There was, therefore, everything in favor of his having at least a respectful hearing, with the oratorical chance of turning a hostile meeting into a neutral or a friendly one before his speech was ended.

Yet Mr. O'Sullivan, the orator, was hissed and cried down until it needed the interposition of Archbishop Corrigan to restore quiet for a premature peroration by the speaker, while Mr. Roosevelt, without any graces of delivery, was able to hold the same audience spell-bound as long as he pleased.

No politician has hitherto seriously considered the possibility of rousing the conservatism of the Roman Catholic Church and of forcing it to place itself on one or the other side of the political line, according to the temperance planks in the various party platforms. Yet the Catholic Total Abstinence Union already contains the flower of the priests and of their flocks, and the movement of the Catholic Church in this country toward a definite side on the temperance question is every day gaining momentum.

Nothing was so striking about the delegates who met yesterday in Columbus Hall as the absence of either cult or cant in their appearance. The type of ascetic who crucifies his own flesh by a meagre diet of gruel and water was not anywhere to be seen. The dyspeptic who wishes to keep others from doing what he cannot do himself was notably absent from the gathering. Even the reformed drunkard, who glories in his former shame in order that he may set himself up as an example, had no chair placed for him on the platform at yesterday's meeting.

Nor were the delegates made up of precocious boys and girls, who had found a mission in life by setting their conduct up as a reproof to their elders. There was not a single woman present whose dress or whose manner would convey the meaning of the epithet, "strong minded." There has perhaps never been a gathering of delegates for anything in this city where so few spectacles and eyeglasses were to be seen.

To describe the delegates positively is difficult, because of the absence of the usual tags which signify adhesion to some particular movement. Without their temperance badges, carrying a medal with a head of Father Matthew, they might all have gone down Broadway and no one could have picked them out as delegates to the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

It was noticeable that, while a large number of the 500 delegates must have been Irish, either by birth or descent, the Irish face as it is caricatured was not to be seen. The Irish ancestry of the girls was apparent through their quick wit, their roguish smiles, their sharp ears, and their point-blank repartee. Adding blue eyes and dark hair made the diagnosis certain.

The men all looked like substantial, active American citizens, with more than the usual geniality of manner. Some of the younger ones had the quick, sharp motions engendered by business habits learned in a go-ahead store. The elder men were many of them stout, without puffiness, and entered into the spirit of their work like men of affairs. Twelve of them taken at random would have made a model jury for the trial of an important case.

The perfect equality between the delegates was a thing memorable in itself. White and black, men and women, priests and laymen, carried themselves in their relations with each other like people ideally well bred. The priests were the leaders, but not the "bosses." There was more of suggestion than peremptoriness in the orders given by the Chairman. While the young men gave action to the proceedings, their elders put on the brake, which comes from the wisdom of experience, yet so perfectly were all interests harmonized to a common purpose that everything moved without friction.

In one other respect was the meeting remarkable. There was a complete absence of the pietistic face and manner. Total abstinence seemed to be a rule of life among those present, which was observed without the depression of guilt or the exaltation of repentance. They did not approach business as if they were always tempted to drink to excess. They had no

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MANY LOST WITH THE CATTERTHUN

The British Steamer Sank Quickly After Striking on the Seal Rocks, Which Lie Between Sydney and Brisbane.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Sydney, New South Wales, says that the British steamer Catterthun, bound from Sydney for Hongkong, ran on the Seal Rocks, which lie between Sydney and Brisbane, and became a total wreck. The dispatch adds that some of the passengers and crew were saved, but that a number of persons are missing.

A Central News dispatch from Melbourne says that the vessel struck at 2 o'clock in the morning. It was soon seen that there was no possible chance to save the vessel, and orders were given to abandon ship.

All hands took to the small boats, and laid their course for mainland. One of the boats reached Forster this morning, but the others have not been heard from, and it is feared that they have been lost.

There was a large number of Australian and Eglish passengers on the steamer.

Cable dispatches from Melbourne say that the Catterthun struck at 2:45 o'clock in the morning, and sank twenty minutes later. The passengers who are supposed to be lost are Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Smith, Miss Loring, and Robert Fraser.

At the time the vessel struck a heavy southwest gale was prevailing. When the vessel hit there was a severe shock that could be felt in every portion of her. The passengers were greatly alarmed, and there was much confusion. The Captain reassured them, saying that there was no danger. He thought the steamer had only been struck by a heavy sea. The ship continued on her way, but before many moments had elapsed, it was found that she was leaking rapidly.

She began to settle down, and took on a list to starboard. The fires under her boilers were soon extinguished, and the vessel was then helpless. She broached to, and the seas swept over her fore and aft. Every effort made to lower the boats was bailed by the seas, which swept them inboard after they had been swung out on the davits.

The port lifeboat was lost entirely, it being swept from the davits. Notwithstanding the dangerous position of the steamer, which it was now seen was doomed, excellent discipline was maintained. During an attempt to lower the starboard cutter a tremendous sea broke aboard the steamer and carried away the cutter. It also swept from the bridge the Captain and chief and second officers and Capt. Fawkes.

The last named having been unable to reach his cabin to obtain a life belt, had borrowed the Captain's knife, and was in the act of cutting the lashings of a small table on the bridge when he was swept off into the sea. A few minutes later, after a great effort, the starboard lifeboat was lowered and it picked up Capt. Fawkes, who was clinging to some floating wreckage. Only three other Europeans were rescued. These were Second Mate Tanfear, Dr. Copeman, and a passenger named Crane of Melbourne.

Later dispatches say that the Seal Rocks are 110 miles north of Sydney. The Catterthun, in addition to her general cargo, had on board 11,000 sovereigns.

Mrs. Mathias, wife of the Captain of the steamer Cam, trading between London and Japanese ports, had been at Sydney visiting friends. When the Catterthun cast off her lines at the wharf yesterday Mrs. Mathias's niece was on the wharf crying bitterly. She said to her aunt: "Oh, Auntie, you'll be drowned! I will never see you again."

The officers of the Catterthun were English and the crew were Chinese.

A dispatch from Melbourne, received this evening, says that divers have left there for the scene of the wreck for the purpose of attempting to recover the 11,000 sovereigns in specie on board the steamer.

The dispatch further says it is now known that the total number of lives lost in the disaster is fifty-four, many of the Chinese passengers and crew being saved. Of the Europeans on board only the five previously mentioned survive.

The Catterthun belonged to the Eastern and Australia Steamship Company of London. She was built at Sunderland in 1881 by W. Doxford & Sons. Her length was 302 feet 3 inches, beam 35 feet 5 inches, and depth of hold 23 feet 7 inches. She was schooner rigged and of 2,179 gross and 1,400 net tons burden. Her engines were of the compound type of 250 horse power.

ATLANTIC SQUADRON AT NEWPORT

Raleigh to Join the Fleet—Columbia Not Yet in the Dry Dock.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Three vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, the New-York, Cincinnati, and Montgomery, arrived at noon to-day. The New-York fired the first salute of seventeen guns in honor of Secretary Herbert. The salute was answered from the Dolphin by an Admiral's salute of thirteen guns. Admiral Bunce visited the naval station.

The fleet is expected to remain here several days, and be joined by other vessels of the squadron, which have been ordered here, the Raleigh being expected to arrive first.

The United States cruiser Columbia did not go into the dry dock at the navy yard yesterday, as planned, as the Raleigh was got out of the dock only this morning. The Raleigh has had her bottom scraped and painted, and, after coaling, will join the North Atlantic squadron at Newport, R. I. The dry dock will not be ready for the Columbia before Monday.

It is thought that the board assigned by the department to examine and report on the injuries received by the cruiser in the Southampton dry dock will hardly be able to begin its inspection before Tuesday next.

EMPLOYES WITH INCREASED INCOMES

Hundreds of Men Given More Wages—Resumption of Work.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 8.—The employes of the Edgemoor Iron Company were notified to-day that after Aug. 15 they would receive an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 8.—The Smithville Cotton Mills, in this city, which have been closed for six months, have passed into the hands of E. B. & R. Knight, cotton cloth manufacturers of Providence. A gang of men was put to work to-day repairing and putting in new machinery. The mills will give employment to about 500 hands, and will manufacture cotton cloth.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Shuttleworth & Brothers, carpet manufacturers, have granted a 9 per cent. increase of wages to their weavers.

Miss Norton Jumped Overboard.

Miss Virginia C. Norton, forty-nine years old of 56 East Eleventh Street, a passenger on the ferryboat West Brooklyn, from the foot of Whitehall Street, yesterday afternoon, jumped overboard when the boat was in midstream. The West Brooklyn was stopped and half a dozen tugs steamed to the woman's rescue. She was taken from the water by men of the tugboat Pearl, Capt. Quinlan, in an insensible condition.

Miss Norton was resuscitated and landed at Pier 5, East River, whence she was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, under arrest for attempted suicide. She said that she had been troubled with insomnia and did not realize what she was doing when she jumped overboard.

Forest Commission Appointments.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission met to-day and made the following appointments: Special Detector of Frauds—Mark C. Finley of Palmyra; Custodian of State Islands in Lake George—Frederick Allen of Bolton; Special Protector—Charles Ward of Oceanus; Fish, Game, and Forest Protectors—J. D. Lawrence of Bloomville, Delaware County, and Barnet Salisbury of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County.

HOWELL E. JACKSON DEAD

He Was Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SAT AT THE INCOME TAX HEARING

That Was His Last Appearance on the Bench—Had Been Ailing for a Long Time—A Great Jurist.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Howell Edmunds Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at 2 P. M. to-day, at his residence at West Meade, six miles from this city.

Judge Jackson had been in failing health for several years, but it was only in the last nine months that the progress of the disease began to cause his family and friends uneasiness. He went on a lengthy trip to the far West last year, in search of health. Later he went to Thomasville, Ga., where it was hoped the mild and bracing climate would restore his vigorous constitution. The trip did him little good, and, after a time, he was brought home.

Surrounded by the scenes he loved so well, Judge Jackson seemed to improve steadily until he went to Washington to sit in the second hearing of the income tax case. He stood that trying trip fairly well, but after his return appeared to lose strength rapidly. He was afflicted with a complication of diseases, which it was impossible to fight off. Nevertheless, Judge Jackson did not take to his bed until eight days ago. Since that time his family and friends realized that the end was near. His death to-day was not unexpected.

Judge Jackson was twice married, the first time to Miss Sophia Malloy, daughter of David B. Malloy, a banker of Memphis, who died in 1873. To this union were born four children—Henry, Mary, William H., and Howell Jackson. Henry Jackson is at present Soliciting Freight Agent of the Southern Railway, with headquarters at Atlanta. W. H. Jackson, Jr., is attorney of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Cincinnati. Howell Jackson is manager of the Jackson Cotton Mills at Jackson, Tenn.

In 1874 Judge Jackson married Miss Mary E. Harding, daughter of the late Gen. Harding. Of this union three children, Misses Elizabeth and Louise Jackson, and Harding A. Jackson, survive him.

With the exception of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and William H. Jackson, Jr., who are in Europe, the children were at home to-day.

The news of Judge Jackson's death caused general sorrow in the city, where he was so well known and admired.

The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, but it will take place next Sunday afternoon.

Howell E. Jackson was born in Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832, and was the son of Dr. Alexander Jackson, who emigrated from Virginia some years before this event. The son received his preparatory education in local schools, entered Tennessee College in 1849, and later went to the University of Virginia. He studied law for two years at Jackson, Tenn., and then entered the Lebanon Law School, from which he was graduated in 1855. Having been admitted to the bar, he began the practice of law in Jackson.

In 1859 he moved to Memphis, where he formed a partnership with David Currie. His practice grew rapidly, and tended largely towards corporation work. In this line he conducted some important negotiations. He continued in practice in Memphis until the war, when he assumed a civil position in the Confederate Government. After hostilities had ceased, Mr. Jackson resumed his law practice in Memphis, having formed a partnership under the title of Estes, Jackson & Ellit, which firm achieved a fine repute, and had a large practice. His first wife, Sophia, daughter of D. B. Malloy of Memphis, died in 1873. She left him a daughter and three sons. In 1874 he married Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding of Belle Meade Farm. There were three children of this union.

In 1876 Mr. Jackson returned to Jackson, and on two occasions served as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of his State. In 1878 he was a prominent but not successful candidate for the Supreme Judgeship of the Tennessee court.

He was a member of the State Assembly for four years, and in that body did excellent work as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

In 1881 he took his seat in the United States Senate, having succeeded Senator James E. Bailey. In the Senate he was highly esteemed by his fellows of both political parties, although in this branch of the Government he remained, as he had always been, a consistent Democrat. The Senator's term of service was cut short when, April 12, 1886, President Cleveland appointed him to succeed Judge Baxter in the Sixth Judicial District of the United States Circuit Court.

This office was unsought by Judge Jackson for himself. He was doing his best to secure the appointment of another man to the vacancy. But President Cleveland wrote a flattering letter to the Senator which clearly indicated the President's preference for him. Judge Jackson accepted the proffered position, and as soon as the nomination was received, the Senate went into executive session and promptly confirmed it.

President Harrison and Judge Jackson were not only Senators together, but their seats closely adjoined, and a warm friendship sprang up between them, as well as between their respective wives.

It was a great surprise when it was announced, Feb. 2, 1893, that President Harrison had appointed a Southern Democrat to the United States Supreme bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lamar. But when the regard in which the President and Judge Jackson held each other was taken into consideration, there was no longer any astonishment expressed.

In the affairs of his own State, Judge Jackson was never more conspicuous than in fighting the repudiation movement in 1882, and it is probable that he did a large share to defeat that project.

The most important episode in his career on the bench was the part he played in the decision as to the constitutionality of the income tax. Justice Jackson's illness prevented his sitting at the first hearing. The decision of the court was announced April 8, 1895. Two provisions of the law, the taxation of rents and of State and municipal bonds, were declared unconstitutional by a vote of 6 to 2. The income tax, as a whole, was upheld, but only by a tie vote.

As soon as the decision became known protests were sent in from every quarter. Lawyers declared that the court had not made so great an error in judgment since the Dred Scott case. A rehearing was demanded by the people, and was granted early in May.

Justice Jackson was able to be present at this hearing, the time having been fixed to suit his convenience. It was expected that, with the full court, the former decision would be reversed in part or wholly. The ablest lawyers in the country, including Joseph H. Choate, were engaged by those who were opposed to the income tax law.

The decision was rendered May 20. Between the hearing and the decision the interest of every one concerned centred in Justice Jackson, because it was thought that any change in the first decision would have to be made by his vote. When Chief Justice Fuller announced the finding of the court it was seen that one of the Justices, believed to be Justice Shiras, had changed his vote. Justice Jackson upheld the constitutionality of the law, and had the other members of the court retained their previous opinions, the law would have been upheld by a vote of 5 to 4. As it was, the law was declared unconstitutional by 5 to 4. This was Justice Jackson's last appearance on the Supreme bench.

DISCUSSION AS TO THE SUCCESSION.

Belief that President Cleveland Will Appoint a New-York Man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—There is already much speculation here concerning the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, created by the death of Justice Jackson. The impression became quite general at the time of the reargument of the income tax cases that the Justice, who had come from Tennessee especially to be present at the hearing, was much improved in health, and would be able to resume his duties in the Fall. It is now known that from the time of his return to his home from Wasnington he steadily declined. In the two years that he was connected with the court he made many friends, and there is sincere sorrow over the news of his death.

The names mentioned in connection with the vacancy cover a wide range. Justice Jackson presided over the Sixth Judicial Circuit, comprising Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee. His predecessor, Justice Lamar, was assigned to the Fifth District, embracing Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. After Justice Jackson took his seat on the bench there was a rearrangement of districts. It is said that he was much pleased with his assignment, inasmuch as it brought him into close relations with court officials with whom he had long been acquainted.

It is taken for granted that the President will wish to nominate a New-Yorker to the vacant position. New-York is not now represented on the Supreme bench for reasons that are well known to the country. W. B. Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham were rejected by the Senate at the instance of Senator Hill, and the question is now being asked whether the conditions in the Senate have changed sufficiently to warrant the President in naming again either of these men.

By his course on the Tariff bill Senator Hill lost the support of several Democratic Senators who had supported him in his fight against the confirmation of Messrs. Hornblower and Peckham, and doubt is expressed of his ability to again defeat the President's will in case the latter should decide to bestow the honor upon one or the other of these men. Friends of Senator Hill add that the situation in New-York has changed so materially since the time Mr. Hill set up his opposition to the President that the Senator would not find it politic to repeat that performance.

The names of Frederic R. Coudert, James C. Carter, and others prominent at the New-York bar are heard in the discussion about the vacancy. The fact that the district presided over by the late Justice Jackson did not include New-York has no particular bearing on the question of his successor. It would be easy for the Chief Justice to revise the list of circuits if a New-York man should be selected.

The possibility of Secretary Carlisle being transferred from the Treasury to the Supreme bench is included in the gossip. The same talk was indulged in when Mr. Cleveland had to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Blatchford. Mr. Carlisle's friends do not regard the idea with favor. They entertain the hope that he will return to the Senate.

It is known to a few that Senator Gray of Delaware was greatly disappointed when Senator White of Louisiana secured the place on the bench which had been decided to Messrs. Hornblower and Peckham. For some time it was believed that Mr. Gray would be asked to take the nomination, and there is no doubt that he would have accepted. His name now occurs to persons who know something of the unwritten history surrounding the long delay in filling Justice Blatchford's place. Mr. Gray is still in Europe.

Justice Jackson was unable to attend to his duties in the last three months of his life, with the result that many important cases intrusted to him remain undisposed of. Other cases were ordered to be held over until October, when it was thought there would be a full court. By reason of this accumulation of business in the court it is assumed in some quarters that the President will not find it expedient to wait until Congress shall assemble before filling the vacancy.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND GRIEVED.

Justice Jackson's Death Unexpected by Him—His Kind Words.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 8.—President Cleveland received a telegram to-night announcing the death, at Nashville, Tenn., of Justice Jackson. The President was surprised at the announcement. He feelingly expressed himself that Justice Jackson's death, coming so suddenly and almost unexpectedly, would be keenly felt throughout the country, as the deceased was a man who stood high in his profession and was much respected.

THE PRESIDENT GOES TROUTFISHING

He Is Considering the Papers in the Case of Murderer Mattox.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 8.—The President went troutfishing to-day, the guest of Col. C. P. Horton, at Maple Springs, near East Wareham.

Mrs. S. F. Hatch of Oklahoma City is here to-day. She came on to see the President with regard to securing an absolute pardon for her son, Clyde Mattox, who is now under sentence to be hanged on Oct. 11 for the killing of a negro in that city six years ago. The case has been tried three times and the papers are now in the President's possession awaiting his decree. The President drove over to the village to-day and saw Mrs. Hatch. She stated her story of the shooting as gleaned from newly discovered evidence. The President was unable to give the mother any encouragement to-day from the fact that he had not fully considered the voluminous matter now before him.

Brooklynites Arrested for Shooting.

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Dr. A. G. Evans and J. H. Swan, two Brooklynites, who are summering at Guilford, were apprehended yesterday by Sheriff Payne, on a civil action begun by Bert Rorapaugh of Oxford. The plaintiff was shot by the defendants, who claim that they thought Rorapaugh was a burglar. Messrs. Evans and Swan gave bail for their appearance before the Supreme Court.

Appointments to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been issued to Willis V. Morris, Dayton, Washington, with H. C. Belt, Spokane, as alternate; Edward P. Norris, Louisville, Ky.; William A. Shaffer, Franklin, La.; Hiram Glade, Brunswick, Ind., with Charles Borders, Winamac, as alternate, and Otis T. Wingo, Martin, Tenn.

Nearly Killed by a Rooster.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 8.—A ten-year-old Waterbury girl named Teems, while visiting the Johnson family, in Bradleyville, teased a rooster, which finally turned and attacked her, pecking her in the face and severing the temporal artery. The child was bleeding to death when a physician arrived and took up the artery.

Willet's Point Works Delayed.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 8.—Work on the fortifications here has been delayed by the receipt of a cargo of stone which was condemned. It was intended to increase the force of laborers Saturday, but this will not be done until the arrival of suitable material with which to make the concrete.

Gov. Budd of California Ill.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 8.—Gov. Budd has been under the doctor's care for the past week. Yesterday no one was permitted to see him except his wife and mother. His physician says he must have absolute rest, otherwise the trouble—meningitis—may prove fatal.

Long Beach.

Cottage rooms looking out on the grand old ocean; first-class table board; all for $25 per week for two people. LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, Long Beach, (on L. I. R. R.,) or 47 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

DEFENDER AGAIN WINS

Beat Jubilee 9 Minutes 19 Seconds Over a 21-Mile Course.

SAILED IN CLUBTOPSAIL BREEZE

Over Same Course Defender Beat Vigilant Only 10 Seconds Less Time—Gen. Paine's Boat in Poor Trim.

OFFICIAL TIME.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Defender	11 40 49	1 57 04
Jubilee	11 40 21	2 06 45

Elapsed Time.

Name.	H. M. S.
Defender	2 16 15
Jubilee	2 26 24

Elapsed Time by Legs.

Name.	First. H. M. S.	Second. H. M. S.	Third. H. M. S.
Defender	0 58 51	0 37 50	0 39 34
Jubilee	1 06 45	0 39 14	0 39 35

On the first leg, a beat, the Defender beat the Jubilee 7 minutes 54 seconds; on the second leg, a close reach, she beat the Jubilee 1 minute 24 seconds, and on the third leg, a broad reach, she beat the Jubilee 1 second.

Over the entire course the Defender beat the Jubilee 9 minutes 19 seconds.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—In a fair clubtopsail sailing breeze and a rolling sea, the Defender defeated the Jubilee to-day 9 minutes 19 seconds. The race was sailed over a triangular course, the same as the course used in the races for the Drexel Cups.

The first leg was to the Whistling Buoy off Point Judith, seven miles away. Then the yachts went to the eastward for seven miles, turning a stakeboat, and then came back to the finishing line.

The fact that the Vigilant was not in the race had taken all the interest out of the contest. It was a foregone conclusion that the Defender would easily defeat the Jubilee. Gen. Paine's boat is in no shape to race. Her sails all sit poorly and her mainsail is baggy; her headsails do not fit at all well, particularly the staysail, and her clubtopsail is very full and loose.

In the Drexel Cup race on Tuesday the Defender over this same course defeated the Vigilant 9 minutes 9 seconds, and, considering the way the Vigilant has defeated the Jubilee, some think that in to-day's race the Vigilant would have given the Defender a hard tussle.

A slight mishap happened to the Defender near the finish of the race. The lacing on the club of her topsail parted, and the sail broke loose just as she crossed the line at the finish. It was just as well that the race was ended after the first round; if she had had to go round again the clubtopsail would have had to be lowered, and the Jubilee would have been enabled to gain considerably.

This was the first day's racing of the Newport week. About $7,000 had been subscribed to purchase prizes for yachts in all classes. Messrs. Robert Goelet and Gouverneur Kortright had worked hard to make this week a success, but yachtsmen are unappreciative. As soon as the cruise ends they wish to get right away, and it is only by using great persuasive powers that the officers of the squadron are able to hold the fleet together after the Goelet Cup race each year.

Five yachts came to the line to-day. They were the Jubilee, the Defender, J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, H. W. Lamb's Marguerite, and Wilmer and Addison Hanon's new thirty-four-rater, Acushla. The Acushla is a handsome-looking boat, and appeared to sail quite fast. She had no competitor; so, after crossing the line, she retired from the contest. The Acushla will be off Larchmont very soon, ready to tackle the Dragoon, and some good races should result.

The tug G. M. Winslow was used by the Regatta Committee, Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell, having charge of the races. She anchored off Brenton's Reef Lightship at about 11 o'clock, and, after signaling the course, gave the preparatory signal. The wind was from south-southwest, and a heavy swell was running. The schooners were the first sent off, being started at 11:30. The Emerald crossed the line first, just thirty seconds after the gun; then came the Marguerite at 11:32:13. Both were close hauled on the starboard tack. They puffed around the stern of the lightship.

The signal for the big single stickers was given at 11:40, and, while the yachts were manoeuvring for position, it was remarked that the Defender was not anxious to get the best position crossing the line, but was content to follow the Jubilee. The Jubilee crossed the line at 11:40:21, and the Defender at 11:40:49. Both were close hauled on the starboard tack, and crossed at the lightship end of the line.

The Jubilee tacked to port about half a minute after crossing the line, and headed in toward the Narragansett shore. The Defender held on for a minute longer in order to weather the Doane, which was in the way, and then tacked in shore. About this time both the schooners tacked in shore. The Defender at once began to outfoot the Jubilee. At 11:57 she came about on the starboard tack, and was then leading about a quarter of a mile; but, on account of her ill-fitting sails, was sagging to leeward all the time.

The Defender made considerably more fuss in the water than she had at any time yet. She pounded hard and threw a large volume of spray each side of her bow. Her decks forward were soaking wet, and her lee rail was well down. At 12:17 she tacked in shore again to port, the Jubilee following 35 seconds later. The Defender held on this board for just five minutes, and then stood off shore again. The Defender and Jubilee tacked again to avoid a big tow of barges coming in from the westward, the Defender tacking to port at 12:26:35 and the Jubilee at 12:27.

Ten minutes later the Defender again came about on the starboard tack, and was at once followed by the Jubilee. The Defender was now approaching the buoy. Her small jib was sent up in stops, and she passed the buoy at 12:39:40. The Jubilee had to take two more tacks to weather the mark, turning at 12:47:16. On the beat to windward the Defender had taken 58 minutes 51 seconds, while the Jubilee's time was 1:06:45, showing a difference in favor of the Defender of 7 minutes 54 seconds.

It was a close reach on the starboard tack to the second mark. Baby jibtopsails were broken out and the yachts bowled along in fine style. When half of the seven miles had been covered those on the Defender realized that the baby jibtopsail was not enough. It was taken in and a larger one set.

The Defender jibed around the second mark at 1:17:30, and the Jubilee at 1:26:30. The elapsed time for the close reach was: Defender 37 minutes 50 seconds; Jubilee, 39 minutes 14 seconds; so that on this point of sailing the Defender had gained 1 minute

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ECUADOR'S PATRIOTS VICTORIOUS

Details of the Battle at San Miguel, Wherein Gen. Vernaza Defeated the Vanguard of Gen. Sarasti's Army.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 8.—Guayaquil's advices from the army confirm the reports of the battle which was fought Aug. 6 at San Miguel, near Chimbo, south of Guaranda.

Gen. Sarasti's vanguard of over 600 troops attacked the advanced guard of the patriot army, commanded by Gen. Vernaza.

After thirteen hours of continuous hard fighting, Gen. Sarasti's troops were routed and fled toward Riobamba, demoralized, and leaving forty prisoners.

It is calculated that about 150 men on both sides were killed and wounded.

The patriot army lost Col. Castillo, who was killed. Majors Roca and Monteverde were wounded.

Gen. Sarasti's vanguard was led by Gen. Fierro.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro has arrived at Guamote and is now facing Gen. Sarasti's army. It is expected that the decisive battle will occur Aug. 10.

Ecuador is having a national festival over Gen. Veranaza's victory. Guayaquil, where the great enthusiasm is increasing, has organized a reserve army of 2,000 men.

BOLIVIA GREETS AN ARGENTINIAN

Italian Railway Laborers Killed by Brazilian Laborers at Victoria, in the State of Espiritu Sancto.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 8.—Great ovations have been rendered everywhere in Bolivia, by the Government authorities and by the people, to the new Minister, Rocha, of the Argentine Republic.

Many Italian laborers on the railway have been killed, it is reported, by the Brazilian laborers, at Victoria, in the State of Espiritu Sancto.

TWO SHIPS SUNK OFF ST. ROQUE

Six of the Crew of the Prince Oscar Lost in a Collision—Unknown Vessel Lost with Forty Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The story of the sinking of two vessels in collision and probable loss of about forty lives was told this evening by Capt. Henderson, late of the British ship Prince Oscar, who, with sixteen of his crew, arrived at this port this afternoon on the British steamer Capac from Chilean and Peruvian ports.

Four of the crew of the Prince Oscar went down on the ship and two others were drowned by the upsetting of a lifeboat in the heavy sea.

The name of the ship with which the Prince Oscar was in collision is not known to Capt. Henderson, and her entire crew is supposed to have gone to the bottom with the vessel.

Capt. Henderson says the unknown ship had four masts and was full rigged, and he thinks from her size that her crew numbered thirty or forty.

The collision occurred the night of July 13, in latitude 9 degrees 30 minutes south, and longitude 28 degrees 20 minutes west, which is near the route of ships bound from London to Melbourne, Australia. This location is about 500 miles southeast of Capt Saint Roque, the most easterly promontory of South America.

After drifting about for two days and a half without food or water, and suffering hardships and misery, Capt. Henderson and his men were picked up by a sailing vessel, which transferred them to the Capac.

Capt. Henderson said that the accident was due to the other vessel not displaying side lights, thus making it impossible to discover her exact position. He said that the stranger stood across his bow, in violation of all rules of the road at sea, as his vessel was sailing close to the wind on the port tack at the time.

Those of the Prince Oscar's crew who were drowned by the capsizing of the small boat were W. Knight, the cook, of South Shields, England; J. Anderson, steward, of Liverpool; August Carton, cabin boy, of Ostend, and Seaman Oscar Neilson of Sweden; D. Klep of the Isle of Man, and E. Petersen of Copenhagen.

The Prince Oscar left Shields, England, for Iquique, Chile, May 27, with a cargo of 1,850 tons of coal. Her crew, including the Captain, numbered twenty-three.

The Prince Oscar was owned in Liverpool by A. Gibson. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1864 and registered 1,292 net tons.

FOUR MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN OREGON

The Transfer Hotel at Pendleton on Fire in the Night.

PENDLETON, Oregon, Aug. 8.—Four men were burned to death by a fire last night which destroyed the Transfer Hotel and several adjoining buildings on Main Street, one block from the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's station. One man J. D. Taylor, is missing. The dead are:

CLARKING, D.
OLD WOLF, an Indian.
REDDING, FRANK B.
STENENZEN, WILLIAM.

Twenty-nine persons were asleep in the hotel in addition to the family of the landlord, which consisted of six. Many of the guests narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire originated in an upper floor of the hotel and was caused by a guest dropping a lighted match near some gasoline. The property loss is $15,000.

Shot His Enemy from a Train.

ELLISTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—Dr. A. G. Elliston of Newcastle County, fatally shot R. A. Dickerson, a druggist of this city, last night. Dr. Elliston came here because his father was dying, and, suspecting harm from Dickerson, an old enemy, on account of a law suit, armed himself. When the train reached the depot Elliston spied Dickerson on the platform and shot him from the car window. Dickerson died in a short time, and Elliston was arrested.

Amy Thill's Body Reinterred.

The body of Amy Thill, the actress and artists' model, who was shot and killed in this city on March 27 by an insane actor named James A. Bigelow, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday. The Thill family now lives in this city. Amy's body was brought from Minneapolis, where it was first buried.

Found Sick and Demented.

Charles H. Andrews, fifty-seven years old, of 4 Plane Street, Albany, was found at the Cortlandt Street Ferry last night, sick and demented. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Col. Van Cleef Acquitted.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—The jury in the case of Col. Van Cleef this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty on the charge of obtaining money from the State under false pretenses.

Postmaster General at Long Branch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Postmaster General Wilson left Washington to-day for Long Branch, N. J., where he will be the guest of the Hon. Isidor Straus until next Monday.

IMPRISONED IN A WRECK

Big Building Collapsed and Three Workmen Were Killed.

SEVEN HURT, FOURTEEN MISSING

The Structure Was About Ready for Occupancy at West Broadway and West Third Street.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT NOT YET KNOWN

Contractor and Foreman Arrested—Complaints Made Against Ambulance Surgeons.

Instant collapse of the middle section of the Ireland Building, on the northeast corner of West Broadway and West Third Street, at 10:53 o'clock yesterday morning resulted in death to three persons, injuries more or less grave to a dozen workmen, and damage that cannot be repaired short of $25,000.

John H. Parker, the contractor, and his foreman, Jefferson Seligman, were arrested and bound in $3,000 each to await the result of the Coroner's inquiry.

The Dead.

Those who were killed were:

BURKE, JOHN, plasterer; supposed to live in Brooklyn.

PETERSON, CHARLES A., twenty-six, Swede, 10 East Fifty-seventh Street, electrician; leaves a wife and a young baby.

SMITH, JOHN, electrician, 217 East Ninety-sixth Street; taken alive from the ruins, but died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Injured.

Those who were hurt, not including five or six persons who did not need hospital treatment, were:

CLUNE, JOHN, laborer, 509 West Broadway; bruised and cut; went home.

FOX, WILLIAM, 133 Sackman Street, Brooklyn; serious injuries to head and body; sent to the New-York Hospital.

GUIDU, NICHOLAS, bricklayer, 73 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; scalp wound and contusions; sent to the New-York Hospital.

KELLY, JOHN A., White Plains; cut on head by a brick while passing the Inland Building when the collapse occurred; went home from the St. Vincent's Hospital.

KENNY, JAMES, laborer, 248 East Twenty-eighth Street; cut and bruised; went home from the New-York Hospital.

LIVINGSTON, JAMES, park policeman; cut and bruised while rescuing persons in peril in the wreck.

MOSSCANI, JOSEPH, laborer; 284 East Twenty-eighth Street; cut and bruised; went home.

The Missing.

Those who were supposed to have been in the building, many of whom probably escaped unharmed, but were unaccounted for last night, were:

CASHIN, PATRICK, laborer, thirty-five; married; Atlantic and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn.

CONLIN, PATRICK, forty-three, plasterer, 330 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

FARRELL, MICHAEL, steam fitter, thirty-four, Rutherford, N. J.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, thirty-four, plasterer, 34 Third Avenue

Chamberlain Electric Company the electricians.

Stories of alarming phenomena observed in the building by workmen during the week preceding the accident and told after it occurred were regarded as after-thoughts, as the foremen of the different gangs of men employed in finishing the building had not remarked any reluctance on the part of any one to work in it, and no one in authority had received any report of any detection of instability. In this category, according to Superintendent Constable, must be included a report that an extra story was added to the building after it had become seven stories high, and another that the upper walls were exposed to rain and temperature for some time because of a lack of funds to continue the building operations.

Crash Came Like a Flash.

As a fact, the crash came as a flash and the collapse was clean-cut as a rivet-hole, although some jagged ends of girder rods projected from the floors and the east wall was ragged at the top where the roof tore away.

There was so little noise outside of the immediate neighborhood of the Ireland Building when the collapse occurred that Captain Eakins, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was on the steps of the station house at the time, only heard a muffled sound like a heavily-laden wagon passing, and he did not know that aught was amiss until Engine No. 33 dashed out into Third Street. Those in the neighborhood of the wrecked building and workmen in it who escaped injury say, however, that there was first a sudden and sharp, rending noise and then a shock and an appalling roar, while out of the rent roof poured a cloud of dust, and tons of bricks and beams and bags of cement were thrown into West Broadway. Many workmen, all terrified and covered with dust and some bleeding from injuries, poured out of the West Third Street entrances.

The entire neighborhood was convulsed with terror. At the Central, an apartment house, owned by the late John McCord, once a Central Office detective, just north of the Ireland Building, apprehension was so great that the occupants left it in blind terror, screaming and carrying property, pets, and children, while in houses near by, in Third Street and West Broadway, a like condition of alarm prevailed, and the crowds that rushed to the scene of the collapse met hundreds running in an opposite direction, and in house attire.

Work of Rescuing Bands.

Some one had struck a fire alarm, and, as the apparatus of the department dashed up, the excitement was increased by two horses attached to different tradesmen's wagons running away, one going down West Broadway, and the other taking a course for Washington Square. In this chaos of turmoil and dread came the police of the precinct at double quick, and ere a clear idea of what had happened was obtained, thousands had gathered before the scene of wreck and in adjacent streets, and, while the engines of the elevated trains whistled the passengers craned their necks out of the windows in wonderment.

The fire alarm (262) summoned Engines 33, 13, and 18, and Hook and Ladder Companies 20 and 5. The men of Engine 33 were first in the building, entering with trepidation to be reassured by its vibrating yet from the shock of the sundering of the middle section. This, as they explained it, told them that the two ends of the structure held firm, as they were keyed up in the building, and were not in danger of falling. There was no sign of fire, and the men were able to devote themselves to life saving with the police, citizens, and fellows of workmen who were less fortunate than those who escaped.

John Burke, a plasterer of Brooklyn was first taken out, dead, and his body was removed to the Mercer Street Station house in the patrol wagon.

Several maimed or stunned men were soon taken to places of safety, and every one was impatient for the arrival of ambulances called by an alarm. They came promptly from the St. Vincent's and New-York Hospitals and later there was one each from Bellevue and the Gouverneur Hospitals.

One of the first active in aiding the unfortunates was Park Policeman James Livingston, who was on duty in Washington Square. He heard the crash and knew where it occurred by one of the runaway horses coming from the collapsed building. He and John Shannon of 402 First Avenue entered the destructure, and, guided by cries of distress, went fearlessly to where there was a stack of wreckage near the west wall and helped three men, who were slightly injured, to reach the street. They were helping a fourth man, who was pinned down by a wooden plastering horse, when part of the wreckage shifted and they were caught under it. Shannon escaped serious hurt, but Livingston was bruised on the back and cut on the head. He was, however, anxious to remain and help to extricate the man in peril, but he was taken out by firemen, and was one of six sent promptly to the New-York and St. Vincent's Hospitals.

Thousands View the Ruin.

It was then 11:30 o'clock, and Acting Inspector Brooks had so disposed of the police of the Fifteenth Precinct and the reserves of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Precincts that he controlled at police lines more than 15,000 men, women, and children. The work of the firemen was systematized by Chief Bonner and Chiefs of Battalion McGill and Binns, and an effort was made to account for those who were in the building when the disaster came, as there appeared to be only one man left in the wreck, who was alive, and now and then groaning or crying out. A force of men was detailed for extricating him. Chief Bonner, after hearing many reports, which placed the number of persons in peril from the accident at from 100 to 20, was disposed to believe that not more than thirty were on all the floors when the crash came, and that at least one-half of these escaped practically unharmed, while there were several who were hurt who did not ask for or need hospital treatment and went away, so that it was likely that at the utmost there were not more than eight men in the wreckage.

The man whose cries urged his rescuers to work bravely and with expedition was not extricated and carried to the sidewalk until 12:20 o'clock. He was John Smith, a lineman in the employ of the Alexander-Chamberlain Electric Company, who lived at 217 East Ninety-sixth Street. He was alive when rescued. When he was gasping on the sidewalk an unseemly struggle for "the case" occurred between the surgeons of Bellevue and St. Vincent's Hospitals, which promised to delay the removal of the patient. Several firemen, however, were demonstrative in indignation, and their interference resulted in Smith being taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died.

Complaint Against Ambulance Surgeons.

Of this squabble over Smith, Harry Alexander, Vice President of the company that employed him, made the following written statement last night:

As an eye witness of as inhuman an outrage as ever came before a public, I wish to make a statement of an affair that took place after the collapse of the floors in the building corner of West Broadway and West Third Street.

After the body of John Smith, a wireman in the employ of our company, was removed from the ruins, after considerable difficulty, in a pitiable condition, he was brought up to the ground floor to be taken to the hospital in the ambulance; the firemen carrying the limp and bruised, but still not lifeless, body of Smith, were surrounded by the surgeons and drivers of the ambulances from different hospitals, who were not only disputing and fighting among themselves, but were crowding and retarding the firemen from putting Smith on a stretcher. The dispute not only did not end then, but still after the body was laid on the stretcher, these blood-thirsty butchers called surgeons were preventing the carrying of the body to the ambulance, and were actually crowding and almost upsetting the stretcher in their eager and greedy effort to capture the body.

It was not until emphatic remonstrances from the wiser heads that cared, or even seemed to appreciate the necessity of haste, to preserve the life of the unfortunate victim, who was still alive on the way to the hospital, but was dead, or had just died, when he arrived there.

There is no question that the man was seriously and probably fatally injured, and there is also no question in my mind, (for I spoke to him and he answered me quite audibly while he lay in and 10 minutes before he was removed from the ruins,) that with proper haste and the saving of five or ten minutes caused by that disgraceful scene there would have been some chance for saving this unfortunate man's life; for he was hardly dead when brought to the ward room of the hospital, the doctor working for some time in the hopes, and at one time with signs, of reviving him.

I also bitterly complain of the firemen and police in the position they took, in not even making any attempt to put a stop to this inhuman riot.

Clearing Away the Wreck.

With the removal of Smith from the wreck, there appeared to be no other course left than to remove all the wreckage which extended from the floor of the basement to above the ground floor, in order to reach those who might have perished. With the authorization of President Lagrange o fthe Fire Department, Chief Bonner had Contractor Thomas P. Galligan begin to clear the ruins, and he promptly had fifty men at work. Half of them were sent to the basement, and were so divided that some went under the north end of the ground floor and stored the wreckage from the centre, which was packed like a log jam, under it, while the others did the same under the south end of the ground floor. The laborers on the ground floor worked on and removed the wreckage in the centre in the same way.

Early in the afternoon a rumor that Charles Poleman, a Swede of 10 East Fifty-seventh Street, who was an electrician employed by the Alexander-Chamberlain Company, could not possibly have escaped, was insisted on by his friends; and presently a wan, fair-haired woman greatly agitated, evaded policemen at the West Broadway barrier, and going directly to the Ireland Building, knelt weeping at the sidewalk scuttle by which the workmen on the basement had descended from West Broadway, and tears coursed down her cheeks as she tried to peer into the wreckage in the basement. Capt. Eakins divined who she was, and accosted her kindly. Learning that she was the wife of Peterson he led her away, and tried to allay her apprehension.

Peterson's body was found at 5 o'clock, head downward, in a heap of bricks and a tangle of iron work, close to the east wall. The workmen were in great danger of sliding wreckage, but they did not hesitate for an instant, and in an hour they were able to lift the body, which was little mutilated, and slide it by a plank to the ground floor, where it was placed on a stretcher and put on the patrol wagon. Mrs. Peterson claimed her dead husband at the station house.

When Peterson's body had been removed, Chief Lally, who was left in charge of the excavating party, decided that the workmen were in too great danger from overhanging portions of the upper floors and the ragged east wall, and Contractor Galligan organized men to clear away everything that might fall. While they were doing this a night force was organized and gas tanks for illumination were carried into the building.

Night Work on the Ruins.

The work of clearing away the mass of material proceeded rather slowly after 6 o'clock. The contractor had difficulty in getting men to work, owing to the fact that two had been injured early in the evening.

James O'Connor had been at work for Galligan at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and was ordered to the wrecked building, with an Italian. They both descended to the cellar, and had hardly gotten their footing, when O'Connor was struck on the head by a falling piece of coping and knocked senseless. The Italian ran away, but Richard Butler, another workman, ran to O'Connor's assistance, and was also struck by a falling timber and cut badly about the head. The men were removed to Dr. Benzoni's, 48 West Broadway.

The contractor finally secured twenty-five Italian laborers, who came running with their picks and shovels, but, as soon as they caught sight of the débris, the leader shook his fist and declared in loud tones that his gang would not work there, to be killed, for $1.50. They then turned away. The men who risked their lives to enter the cellar and dig at the ruins were mostly Irish.

The iron girders were so twisted that it became difficult to get out the mass of material between them, and at a late hour the men brought jacks into use to lift the girders.

Condition of the Building.

A full survey of the wrecked building was not completed until late in the evening. It was found that no harm apparently had come to the north and south sections of the building. The east end was plumb and not a crack in it was discovered, while a few courses of brick had been dragged from the tops when the section of the wall fell. The middle section was stripped from the west to the east wall and the front of the wreckage, whose weight was estimated to be eighty tons, was toward West Broadway, so that the brunt of the shock was received by two of the eight pillars of the west wall, which were the third and fourth, counting from Washington Square.

These pillars were in an alarmingly dangerous condition. The third was sprung and bulging some feet from the sidewalk. The fourth pillar was in worse condition, a girder and several beams having pierced it from the inside eight feet from the sidewalk, so as to almost bisect it, and force out two slabs of Indiana stone. Just above these damaged pillars an ornamental lintel running along the façade of the building bulged four inches out of the horizontal line, and just under this bulge the wall was cracked on each side of a pillar. Danger was lessened by first shoring pillars three and four at the points most damaged, and then shores were put under the bulging lintel at the third floor. About the third floor there was no sign of damage, and the west wall stood as if there had been no accident. In the whole building only one of many windows was broken, and that by wreckage, and experts said that this was evidence that the building was well constructed, and that the collapse of the central section had no effect on the north and south sections.

Capt. Eakins, as soon as he learned who was responsible for the construction of the building, sought the advice of Acting Inspector Brooks, and was instructed to arrest John H. Parker, the contractor, and Jefferson Livingston, his foreman, they were taken before Magistrate Deuel, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and sent by him to the Coroner's office. Coroner Fitzpatrick, who had visited the Ireland Building with Coroner Dobbs, decided that he would require bail in the amount of $5,000 in each case, and this was furnished. The inquest will be held Aug. 16. Contractor Parker said that he did not care to make other statement than that he was well known and experienced, and that the accident came of no fault of construction.

An incident of the search for the injured was the presence among the laborers who were removing the wreck of Pastor Peter Bandini and Father Gitaldi of the Italian Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompeii, who administered the rites of the Church and gave consolation to sufferers.

What Was Said of the Accident.

Many of those who escaped without a scratch hurried away to their homes to allay anxiety. Some talked of the matter, but no one had a clear idea of exactly what occurred when the section gave way, or of how he escaped, although the general idea was that the first sundering came at the sixth floor. All had an opinion on the overweighting of the floors. It was that 600 bags of plaster, which would weigh forty-five tons, were stacked on the various floors in the line of the hoist elevator.

Some of the fortunate ones said that there was a rumble and a crash and the centre section appeared to slip away, and that when able to rally their wits they looked down into a chasm. Edward McGarvey, a plasterer, the palms of whose hands were cut to the bone and burned, said that he didn't know anything about the way the collapse came, but saw the section sink and heard an awful noise. He was on the sixth floor and seizing a rope let himself down to the ground floor and felt no pain until he got to the street and saw his hands bleeding.

"I am determined," said Superintendent Stevenson Constable, in the afternoon, "to sift the thing to the bottom, and get at the facts, and have the best engineers and experts to help me, and will examine the documents in my department so that I can tell the public what occurred and where the responsibility is, and no one responsible shall escape. If I made public what I know now I should mar the efforts of myself and others to get at the truth. I have been with experts to the building, and have had every important part of it photographed."

Mr. Constable last night sent the following letter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Relative to the sad accident which occurred this morning by the collapsing of the central portion of the building on the northeast corner of West Third Street and West Broadway, I would say that said building was erected under plans No. 1,337 of New Buildings of 1894, which were filed in this department on Nov. 8 of same year. These plans were amended on Feb. 19, 1895, for the purpose of adding another story. Said plans were acted upon and approved by my predecessor, and the work practically done during the Winter of 1894-5.

I have this day personally visited the building, and, after ordering everything to be done necessary to insure the safety of the walls and structural parts still standing, I pointed out to my inspectors and engineers the points which I wished thoroughly examined and reported upon. I am also having the plans in this department carefully examined. Upon the receipt of the reports of my inspectors and engineers and the completion of the examination of the plans, I will make a full report of all matters pertaining to the case to the public. Respectfully,

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Superintendent of Buildings.

It was considered prudent at midnight to compel the vacating of two houses on the north side of Third Street immediately east of the Ireland Building, it being possible that should the injured piers of the west wall collapse, the shock would raze the east wall, which is practically unsupported in the centre.

One Lunatic Kills Another.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—"Oh, I killed the devil with a gold brick!" was the exclamation of W. N. Hurst, an inmate of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, when discovered by the attendants this morning sitting on a bed hugging a brick wrapper in a pillow slip. At his feet was the lifeless body of Stephen De Long, another lunatic, with his head smashed to a pulp. The murder had been committed some time during the night. Hurst secured a loose brick from the wall behind his bed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ironton, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Fearan Lumber and Veneering Company's sawmill was burned this morning. Four dwelling houses were also destroyed. Loss, $28,000.

Coshocton, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Tuscarora Advertising Company's plant was burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000.

If You Lack Energy
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.

SURPRISE TO POLITICIANS

Continued from Page 1.

reformed habitual drunkards to parade. They scarcely seemed to think they were setting an example by their abstinence. They spent little time discussing the sins of their non-abstaining neighbors. They were content to be total abstainers and to welcome others to join their ranks—that was all.

CATHOLIC PAPERS CRITICISED.

Father Zurcher Reads Whisky Advertisements in the Convention.

The delegates to the silver jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America expressed themselves yesterday as being delighted with their reception in this city, and especially with the magnificent gathering that assembled Wednesday night in Carnegie Hall.

In view of the statement made in a newspaper of this city on Wednesday morning to the effect that Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keene had not been asked to attend the convention, the Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle, General Secretary of the union, announced yesterday, that he invited both prelates to the convention two weeks ago, at Archbishop Corrigan's suggestion.

The second day of the convention was opened with a requiem mass at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. About 1,000 delegates and others attended the services. The Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan of the Paulist Fathers was celebrant of the mass, which was offered for the repose of the souls of all the deceased members of the union. The deacon of the mass was Father Alexander Gallagher of Philadelphia, and the subdeacon was Father McKenna of Marlborough, Mass.

After the mass, the delegates marched to Columbus Hall, on Sixtieth Street, and began a business session.

Father Doyle read the following telegram from Bishop Watterson of Ohio:

I regret I cannot be present at your national jubilee convention, and all the more because I deem it the most important ever held in the history of our movement. I send my warmest greetings and congratulations to you. May God bless the work, and may the workers, lay and ecclesiastical, guided by the principles of the Church, increase and multiply and fill the land, and subdue to a right conscience in regard to temperance and total abstinence.

The following telegram from the Rev. Henry Elliott Mott, President of the Buffalo League for Public Good, was also read:

The Buffalo League for Public Good prays God's blessing on your deliberations, and urges that you encourage voters to protect the Lord's day from partisan politicians.

Letters of regret were also received from many others, clergymen who were unable to attend the convention.

The report of the Treasurer showed that $2,482.33 had been received during the year, and that there was a cash balance on hand of $866.24. The report was received with applause.

Father Zurcher of Buffalo created a sensation when he presented the report of his union. He said:

We have come to the conclusion in Buffalo that the only way of the Catholic people to total abstinence is to convert the entire Nation, and let them lift up the people with them. We cannot convert Catholics individually. We have also come to the conclusion that we receive very little help from our Catholic newspapers.

Here Father Zurcher produced a newspaper and said:

"Here is an advertisement of pure rye whisky, and on the next column is a picture of Cardinal Gibbons."

This excited great laughter, and a number in the audience expressed incredulity. Father Zurcher produced the Catholic newspaper and pointed out the advertisement. He continued:

Here is another advertisement for pure rye whisky, and right opposite it is the picture of the Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland. And this is a Catholic newspaper.

Father Zurcher went on to say that the Catholic Church in America loses 50,000 members annually as sacrifices to drink, while the Total Abstinence membership is only 65,000. He added:

We are told to go slow. Yes, go slow until we die. I want to say right here that we ought to extend the right hand of fellowship to Theodore Roosevelt. He is a man you in New-York ought to be proud of. You don't know how it is. Here you are treated with respect, but it is not so in other cities. And if Mr. Roosevelt asks you to help him in enforcing the Sunday closing law, do so in the name of God and temperance.

The report for the State of Illinois showed that the membership of the union had doubled there in the past year.

Father Doyle said that last year that State had only three societies, with 206 members. This year the membership is 2,560.

Father O'Brien of Tremont, Ohio, in presenting his work, eulogized the work of Mrs. L. M. Lake, the Third Vice President of the league. He said that women are better suited for temperance work than men, and the work of women like Mrs. Lake is fast breaking down the prejudices against women appearing in public work.

Reports from other States showed great gains in membership.

Father Malone of Denver said the Catholics of that city are opposed to a man to the Sunday opening of saloons. "The saloons," he said, "are closed on Sunday, and will remain closed. That question has been finally settled in the Queen City of the Plains."

The Rev. James Doherty of Dansville, N. Y., reported a flourishing state of things in his union. "In the Rochester diocese," said he, "we do not believe in bowling and scraping to the saloon keepers. The saloon keepers should keep their places, and if they are tolerated they should be thankful."

The Rev. Dr. Conaty, an ex-President of the union, brought the greetings of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., over which he presides. Dr. Conaty in his remarks alluded to the speech of Senator O'Sullivan last night in the Carnegie Hall, indirectly. He said:

The liquor business put in its advocacy last night, but it found itself out of place, and it would have been better never to have put in an appearance; for even in New-York there are some things that don't go. There was one thing that went last night, and that was that these things emphasize more than anything else the fact that there was a Catholic Total Abstinence Convention in New-York, and though they might have some inequalities in the discussion it was apparent the inequalities were on the wrong side.

The Sunday closing law finds itself long since expressed in the proceedings of the Baltimore Council. It is not new; it is Catholic. The Church has put its stamp upon it long since. For twenty-five years and more the Irish representatives in the British Parliament have stood for the Sunday closing law.

In conclusion Dr. Conaty said that their aim should be to elevate the people from the stigma of the liquor business.

Committees on Resolutions and Constitutional Amendments were then appointed. Father O'Callaghan of the Paulist Fathers was appointed temporary Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Joseph Weldon of Pittsburg temporary Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

An adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning. The delegates will devote the day to business, and to-morrow the visitors will be taken up the Hudson River as guests of the city temperance societies.

ENFORCEMENT GOOD FOR THE POOR.

Father O'Callaghan Says There Is Less Drunkenness Now on Sundays.

Father O'Callaghan of the Paulist Church at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, that the strict enforcement of the excise law on Sunday has worked altogether for the good with the people in his parish, particularly the poor.

"During my Sunday visiting," he said, "I have seen more decency, quietness and order everywhere than before the saloons were closed on Sundays. There has been less drinking, and less drunkeness.

"My observation leads me to believe that while there may be no more money saved than before, the Sunday expenditure is spent in exoursions by whole families, instead of in dissipation in corner saloons by the men of the house.

"As President Roosevelt says, it is better that it should not be easy to get drink on Sunday. When difficulties are put in the way of obtaining it, many persons who would otherwise have it, will not take the trouble to search for it.

"I have been in houses where the poor live, during the past three or four Sundays, and I have seen very few signs of carousing with liquor bought on the previous Saturday. On the contrary, I have several times seen men with cans anxious to find out where they could buy beer on Sundays. Sometimes they were able to get it, and, at other times, they were not. I think in the latter case, it was a clear gain for them.

"There is no sentiment among the poor in favor of open saloons, because the rich have their clubs. The poor feel instinctively that the priests are their friends when they advise them not to drink, and when they uphold the enforcement of the excise law. The women and the children are in favor of anything which will keep the man of the house from spending his earnings in drink, especially on Sunday, when he has the additional temptation of plenty of leisure.

"Father Doyle put this point strongly a year ago, when he said that the rich were able to take care of themselves, but that the poor needed friends. If a rich man drinks too much, he is taken home in a cab and has a doctor to attend him. When the poor man gets drunk, he loses his job, and somet mes for want of care and attention dies of delirum tremens, as I have seen many poor men die.

"We have been fortunate in this parish in having two good police captains who have done their best to enforce the Sunday closing law. Capt. Haughey, below Fifty-ninth Street, has four hundred saloons and less than two hundred men to guard them, but his efforts to close the saloons near the North River especially, have been productive of better spent, and quieter Sundays by those who live in that quarter. Capt. Chapman of the district above Fifty-ninth Street, has been most efficient. I should be sorry to see the saloons opened again on Sundays on any pretext."

Father O'Callaghan is a blue-eyed, dark-haired priest, who looks about thirty years old. His figure is very slight, and he is below the medium height. In spite of the sweetness and urbanity which characterize his conversat on with individuals, he is a veritable lion in the pulpit as he denounces intemperance, and the saloon evil Sunday after Sunday. Though he is tolerant in his private views, he seems unable to comprehend how a man can sell liquor to all who ask for it, and not feel that he is piling up material for repentance. He utterly disapproves of saloon keep ng as a calling, and feels sorry for all those who follow it, while he frankly admits that good men differ with him in their views upon the righteousness of the liquor trade.

RECEPTION TO THE DELEGATES.

Speeches on the Work of the Union by Several Clergymen.

The concert and reception tendered to the delegates to the Jubilee Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union last night at Columbus Hall by St. Paul's Guild and St. Veronica's League was largely attended by the visitors and their friends.

Archbishop Corrigan was present for a short time.

Father Duffy, who had charge of the entertainment, made a few opening remarks, and introduced Mr. Mulvey of St. Vincent de Paul's Society. Mr. Mulvey said that 80 per cent. of the poor owe their condition to drink and the evils that follow intemperance.

Father Elliott, the next speaker, said the best Catholics are those who associate themselves to help the poor. He favored prohibiting saloon keepers from joining beneficial and church societies, and said:

"They are not fit to have anything to do with the care of the poor in a Christian sense. They claim to have vested rights. They have no vested rights, and the Supreme Court was right when it so declared."

Father Chidwick of the Young Men's National Union said:

Drink is the giant evil of our people. It is the chief reason of their sin and necessity. Banish it and you will drive away most of their wretchedness and poverty. Drink adds innumerable burdens to parents, and they are forced to sink beneath it. It breaks the hearts of the mothers and children and ruins their lives.

Societies such as ours have saved innumerable lives. Homes have been preserved by them. The 65,000 men on our roll are a power for good that nothing can withstand.

Father O'Reilly of Boston advised the young women present to select only temperate men for husbands. He said Irishmen are saloon keepers because of their inability to obtain education at home, and so fit themselves to compete with people of other nations in this country. Strong, healthy, educated Irishmen, he said, do not stoop to the saloon business.

James F. Lee spoke for the Catholic Benevolent Legion of the State of New-York, and welcomed the delegates to this city. He said the future of the Church depends on the piety, intelligence, and sobriety of her children, and that her hope is in the societies that promote these things.

J. Washington Logue said that no dispenser of liquor should be admitted to the church societies. "We will aim," he said, "to have Catholics respected and to make Catholicity and sobriety synonymous."

Father Conaty, the last one to address the audience, said the reasons for the gathering were many. He added:

Poverty is the greatest reason. The societies hear the cry of intemperance in the home of poverty. The Total Abstinence Union is the best anti-poverty society that ever was established. What is it that stands in the way of our young that makes havoc in their ranks? Is it not intemperance that has torn the heart and intellect because of saloons that stood in the way of the young?

Our reason for existing is to protect ourselves, our lives, and our property, and to carry benevolence to every home in the land. Our God and our manhood are our watchwords in the battle—the battle that we must and will win.

We bear many of personal liberty. We are the men who stand for personal liberty. We stand to defend the weak against the wicked strong; to protect them against insidious evils with which they are beset by designing men.

The liberty of God and not the liberty of the saloon, the liberty that preserves and not the liberty that destroys, is the personal liberty for which we stand.

The total abstinence movement commends itself to all thinking men. The Church is the foe of intemperance.

Total abstinence men and women are the friends of "Old Glory." Its red stands for the sacrifices they are willing to endure, its white for the purity of their lives, and its blue tells men of the motive of total abstinence—that is, for God and heaven.

The following persons assisted Father Duffy in entertaining the guests of the evening: James F. Brunan, Andrew Morlone, John J. Curran, Harry R. White, John Monaghan, Michael McKenna, George D. Brown, John J. O'Connor, Miss O'Halloran, Miss Jennie Duffy, Miss Cummings, Miss A. Branagan, and Miss J. Maintain.

DRILL BY UNION CADETS.

Victory for the Sacred Heart Pioneer Corps of East Cambridge, Mass.

An event of interest in connection with the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union was a competitive drill last night by various cadet corps in the union for a United States flag, presented by St. Paul's Guild of this city.

The contest took place in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, under the supervision of Gen. James R. O'Beirne, and in the presence of several thousand spectators.

The competing organizations were the Sacred Heart Pioneer Corps of East Cambridge, Mass., 59 men, under the command of Col. M. J. O'Connor; the Temperance Pioneer Corps of South Bethlehem, Penn., 16 men, commanded by Owen Doyle, Jr.; St. Patrick's Corps of Philadelphia, and St. Monica's Cadet Corps of St. Monica's Church, in East Seventy-ninth Street, this city, in command of Capt. Patrick Rice.

The men from Boston had with them the St. Augustine Cadet Band of South Boston, and the big band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin in this city furnished music for the other organizations.

The cadets wore picturesque uniforms, and, with the exception of the New-Yorkers, who were armed with muskets, all carried big battle axes.

The judges were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. G. W. Mindil, Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, John D. Crimmins, R. T. Greaner, Col. Heman Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment, and T. B. Connery.

The youthful warriors were put through various evolutions, after which Gen. Sickles, on behalf of the judges, awarded the trophy to the corps from East Cambridge, Mass., a handsome, soldierly lot of men.

Fire in Mrs. Brinkerhoff's House.

A fire at 9:15 last night on the third story of the brown-stone dwelling, 16 East Eighty-second Street, owned by Mrs. Mary Brinkerhoff, a widow, did $18,000 damage. Painters had been recently engaged in redecorating the apartments and had left several barrels of oil, varnish, and turpentine on the floor where the fire started. As the house has been unoccupied and closed for some time past the firemen believe that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

A Policeman Shoots His Friend.

Policeman Owen Brady of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, accidentally shot his friend, Thomas J. Qualey, 169 Bedford Avenue, in the right thigh yesterday. The men were in a Bedford Avenue saloon. The revolver belonged to Qualey, who had asked Brady to look at it. Qualey's wound is serious. He has exonerated the policeman.

Bolmy Disturbed Justice Simms.

Joseph Bolmy of 111 Hudson Street, a workman on Proctor's new theatre, in Fifty-eighth Street, adjoining Yorkville Court in the rear, was fined $10 by Justice Simms yesterday for disturbing the court by unnecessarily shouting to fellow-workmen.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL

The Party Rapidly Recovering from Defeat.

POPULISM DYING OUT IN THE SOUTH

Secretary Gardner Says There Is Surprising Activity in Club Organization—Morrison Is Confident.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The sentiment of prominent Democrats now in Washington is that the party is recovering rapidly from the crushing defeat of last fall.

Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, said to-day that the evidences of this recovery were plentiful. "From my correspondence," he said, "I find that Democrats throughout the country are confident of a great victory, not only this fall, but in 1896. The change in New-York State has been most marvelous. In the Southern States there seems to be a dying out of Populistic sentiment and the return of good times, of which the people are receiving such substantial evidence, will rapidly bring them back into the Democratic ranks. Clubs all over the country are ready to go into active organization.

"The object of most of the people writing now is to secure information to prepare themselves for speechmaking in the coming campaign. We are receiving from all over the country a great many letters in relation to Mr. Carlisle's speech, asking for the bills and debates on the subject, and we are endeavoring to supply them. These requests do not come from any particular section of the country, but from all over the country. I understand that it is the purpose of the managers in Maryland to avail themselves of a perfect system of clubs in the coming campaign. All that is necessary in Maryland to secure Democratic success this Fall is some system to get the vote out, and the managers have, I believe, come to the conclusion that the best and most economic system would be to organize a chain of clubs all through the State.

"In Minnesota there is a form of organization different almost entirely from that in any other State. Instead of having a number of small clubs, the State is organized into one large association. Membership costs $5, and to the parties subscribing there is issued a certificate of membership neatly engraved, suitable for framing or scrap book.

"The plans at present are to have the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs held here in Washington some time next Spring, at the time Mr. Harrity calls a meeting of the National Committee to arrange for the convention, and the association of clubs will determine on the place of its convention at the same time. We will have our convention after the National Convention."

MORRISON TALKS OF NEXT YEAR.

Thinks a Western Democrat Can Be Elected President.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—William R. Morrison seemed surprised when asked to-day about a report that Senator David B. Hill had declared a preference for him for the Presidential nomination next year.

"Ah, they're firing at me, are they? Well, now, I had never thought of myself as President. Hill is a man of shrewd parts. Wants a Western man, does he, and wants that man to be me? He hopes to keep the people guessing until he can combine his forces and march out with a strong front.

"If you ask me what I think, I do not hesitate to say that a Western man would be a potent factor toward combining the estranged elements of the Democratic Party. A Western man, with the interests of the South at heart, is the solution of this question. I say this with no personal motive or selfish desire for the thought of securing the Presidency is far removed from me at the present.

"The idea of Senator Hill is not bad. I agree with him in the theory that the best aims of the party can be accomplished, and that there is more hope of the success of the ranks should a strong man from the West be agreed upon.

"Certainly, I say that it is too far off to speak definitely in regard to the Presidency. For the party and its success, I have the most sanguine hopes. I think that defeat the party is as strong as it was four years ago, and when the time comes it will present a solid front to the enemy."

When asked his position in regard to the financial question, Mr. Morrison replied: "I believe in sound money."

Starting a Boom on the Sands.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Founder Bradley has announced himself as a supporter of Senator Foster M. Voorhees for Governor. The founder has had a bust of the Senator modeled in sand, inscribed, "He may be our next Governor."

Nominated for Assemblyman.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The First Cayuga District Republicans nominated W. Clair Sheldon of Sennett for Assemblyman to-day, after sixteen ballots.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SOUTHERN SUMMER

It Is Claimed that, While Long, It Is Not Oppressive.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Wrong impressions are hard to eradicate from the human mind. In the North and West it is a popular delusion that Southern Summers are extremely hot and oppressive, and that life here during the Summer months is almost unbearable. This impression is formed upon no knowledge of the matter, but simply upon the assumption that, as we are nearer the equator, it must necessarily be much warmer than in more northern latitudes. An investigation of the records of the Government Weather Bureau will show that there is no ground for such an assumption.

Our Summers are long, but they are not unpleasant. The heat in the North and West is much more oppressive during June, July, and August than in the South. Deaths from sunstroke are much more numerous there, and the heat is decidedly more sultry. Our long evenings are delightful, and a sultry night is seldom experienced. Our laborers work in the fields all day long, and suffer less from the warmth than those of the North.

In a nutshell, our Summers compare favorably with those of any section of the country, and our long, pleasant, warm season is a decided advantage. Our farmers can commence to work the land long before their Northern and Western brothers think of beginning, and can continue to utilize it months after they have stopped. In the towns and cities the residents are exempted from heavy expenditures for warm Winter clothing, and for the larger portion of the year the only fuel burned is for cooking purposes.

In comparison with the North and West, it is doubtful if our long, pleasant Summer is not as far superior to their short, blistering one as our short, mild Winters are to their long, frigid ones.

MUSIC AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT OF WORK

A Piano Enlivening Clerks in a Washington Office Building.

From The Washington Star.

An innovation has been introduced in the building of the American Republics, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place, opposite Lafayette Park. The innovation is a piano. Occasionally during the day visitors to the bureau hear some popular or classic air floating through the house. It is a pleasant thing for the clerks while at work to be entertained by piano solos, and their enjoyment is not shared by the employes of any other department in Washington.

Mr. Edson, assistant to the Director of the bureau, resides in the house with the Director. One of the rooms is reserved as a dining room, and it is here that the piano has been placed. The piano is said to be the personal property of Mr. Edson, who is an accomplished musician, and whose office is in the adjoining room. It may be that this innovation will become so popular as to call forth copyists in other branches of the Government. Many musically inclined employes of the Government might relish having a piano in their office by which they might while away the cares of office during moments when business is dull. At any rate, the musical innovation at the Bureau of American Republics is being commented on by many people.

MISSISSIPPI DEFIES THE TREASURY

The Democratic Convention Upholds the Governor in the Matter of the State Warrant Issue.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8.—The Democratic State Convention to-day completed the State ticket and adjourned to-night. Congressman Money, the free-silver candidate for United States Senator, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Mississippi in convention heartily approve and commend the manly action of our distinguished Governor, John M. Stone, in his defense of the right of Mississippi to issue warrants against the unconstitutional interference of the Treasury Department of the United States.

R. H. Miller opposed the resolution as ill-timed and out of place, and he moved to table it. This warrant controversy was between two Democratic Administrations, he said, and constitutional lawyers differed as to the legality of the State's action in issuing them.

Senator George, who was President of the convention, replied to Mr. Miller from the President's stand. He was familiar with the whole matter, he said, and had no hesitancy in saying that the action of the Treasury Department was not only unconstitutional, but impertinent.

Mr. Miller replied that there was no politics involved, and that this resolution put Gov. Stone in the attitude of hostility to the National Administration.

Calls were made for money. He did not think a speech necessary. He believed it only just for the Democracy of Mississippi to testify its appreciation of the manly and patriotic conduct of Gov. Stone.

The vote was almost unanimous against tabling the resolution. The resolution was then adopted, amid wild yells. It is learned that this resolution was not introduced with the knowledge or consent of Gov. Stone.

On the twelfth ballot Wilney N. Nash of Oktibbeha was nominated for Attorney General. A. A. Kincannon of Lauderdale was nominated on the first ballot for Superintendent of Education.

The ticket was completed as follows: The Rev. W. E. Brown of Copiah, Clerk of the Supreme Court; J. M. Simonton of Lakeland, Railroad Commissioner; Wert Adams of Hinds, Revenue Agent.

LUCK OF THE BEING WHO LIVES ON MARS

He Can Do More Work Much More Easily than Man on Earth.

Percival Lowell in The Atlantic Monthly.

To talk of Martian beings is not to mean Martian men. Just as the probabilities point to the one, so do they point away from the other. Even on this earth man is of the nature of an accident. He is the survival of by no means the highest physical organism. He is not even a high form of mammal. Mind has been his making. For aught we can see, some lizard or batrachian might just as well have popped into his place in the race, and been now the dominant creature of this earth. Under different physical circumstances he would have been certain to do so. Amid the physical surroundings that exist on Mars, we may

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S WORK

What They Have Done to Make Atlanta's Exposition Successful.

MANY PLANS FOR MONEY MAKING

Mrs. Joseph Thompson of the Woman's Department Tells of Their Collections and Their Hopes of Success.

"Are the Southern women as energetic and as much interested in outside affairs as Northern women?" asked a reporter for The New-York Times of Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Building of the Atlanta Exposition in her charming room in the Waldorf last evening.

"They are, certainly, in Atlanta," answered Mrs. Thompson. "Atlanta is the most progressive city in the South.

"The Southern women have been much interested in working for the exposition. They are not only enthusiastic, but they are persistent. It is very easy to awaken enthusiasm about anything, but the difficulty is to have it last.

"The Southern women have done everything to make this work successful. They have even kept shop for it. For a day at a time they have kept a drug store, a book store; they have sold flowers and even kept a restaurant. Yes, they were in the restaurant, as the proprietors, and received the proceeds of the business for the day.

"Of course, it was all advertised everywhere, so that no one took them for the regular attendants in any of their business ventures, but I could tell you any number of things that happened to them, if I only had time to think.

"Not a man dared to go on the same side of the street with the shops on the days the women were in charge, but they went across and brought the men over. They sold roses from $1 to $15 apiece. They made several hundred dollars in each place.

"They edited papers and held bazaars, and even ran a scenic railway on the exposition grounds. Of course they did not do the actual work of that themselves, but they received 50 per cent. of the proceeds.

"The exposition is going to fully equal our expectations, so I haven't one anything personally about it since I have been here. I haven't done anything but see people actually from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night—people who want to see me about percentages and space, and so many things that I hardly know whether I know about them myself. I have had to ask them to write me at Atlanta, for I shall be sure to forget some of it.

"We are going to have some very beautiful things in the Woman's Building. It has been compared so many times to the Woman's Building at the Columbian Exposition. That is a mistake, for, of course, ours will be very much smaller. Still, I think it will be very interesting.

"One thing we are trying to do is to make it a live exhibit. The actual work of women will be in progress there. I am in favor of getting women out of the shops. I believe in opening all avenues of employment to them, but I believe they can do something better than to go into the shops—the stores.

"I don't believe much in politics for women, though. I am not a woman suffragist. I think men have always done very well with the Government, and they might as well keep it.

"I am negotiating now for the Tiffany Chapel for the exposition. That is the only real work I have done here.

"The decorating on our building is going to be done by Miss Sheldon of Washington. We shall also have some very beautiful marbles and carvings in it, given by the women of different States. Mrs. Thomas of Nashville, Tenn., will give a very beautiful carved mantel of native wood. Mrs. Mathes of Memphis and Mrs. Lockett of Knoxville will give a mantel of native marble.

"Assembly Hall will be finished in the woods of North Carolina—the mantelpieces, furnishings, &c. This is done under the direction of Mrs. Charles Price and Mrs. John M. Moore. We shall have a stained-glass window from Montana, and another from Georgia, with a mantel of Georgia wood. All of those things will be permanent.

"One very beautiful part of the exhibition will be the Washington Tea Room. A front room in the Woman's Department will be used for this purpose, and tea will be served on the broad veranda overlooking the lake.

"The decorations of the room will be very elaborate, and the ladies in attendance will be in Colonial dress. It is in charge of Mrs. Beale of Richmond. The proceeds were to go to the three States Virginia, Illinois, and Georgia, but the former two have volunteered to give their portion, expenses being deducted, to the Woman's Department.

"We shall have an exhibition of Colonial relics such as I think were never brought together before.

"We shall have an educational annex and some others we have grown beyond our expectations. It has been said that the women of Colorado had asked 1,000 square feet of space, but it is 8,500 square feet that they require. This is quite notable, too, for the men of Colorado have not done anything at all.

"An interesting exhibit that we shall have will be a fountain of the mineral waters of Tennessee, which will be in charge of Miss Mary Temple of Knoxville.

"We shall have quite a Confederate exhibit, too. We are forming an organization to commemorate our heroes as the women of the North have done for theirs. Mrs. Helen Plant, the organizer, and I have been asked to be one of the charter members. Of course, the women will have to search their records before they can join.

"We shall have in our Confederate exhibit a cottage full of bullets from the battlefield of Manassas, a carriage that Mr. Davis rode in, swords, and other things.

"The hospital and charities department will be in the women's department, as well as the only apothecary shop on the grounds.

"We shall have an exhibit of nurses and their uniforms, the hospital department is in charge of Mrs. Nellie Peters Black. We have a nursery for children and a kindergarten; we hope to get Lady Aberdeen's girl lace makers from Canada; the Russian lace makers, and Mexican and Indian women workers. We also hope to have some of the beautiful work of the Sisters in New-Orleans. Our decorative art department will be very beautiful.

"We shall have a very rare collection of jewels and miniatures belonging to Mrs. Pembroke Jones of North Carolina and New-York. Many of the latter are by the most celebrated miniature painters of the world. Some of the single miniatures are now worth as much as $5,000. There will also be silver jewels and statuary which belonged in the family of John C. Calhoun. A wonderful Indian relic is to be exhibited by Mrs. Wardley.

"One of the good workers of the exhibition has been Mrs. Chas. H. Gerry of Brooklyn.

"A great deal of the success of the work is due to Mrs. W. H. Felton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Department. By her gracious tact and skillful management she has done a great deal to keep the wheels of affairs running smoothly, and she is recognized by the members as the parliamentarian of the board."

The Atlanta Exposition has every reason to succeed if its managers have all the beauty, grace, and charm of manner of those who have been its representatives in New-York.

Another very charming woman is Mrs. Thompkins, wife of Judge Thompkins, who was originally Chairman of the Art Committee. She was obliged to resign from the position on account of other duties. She is particularly interested in miniatures. A cousin, a New-York woman, has painted many of those in the collection of Peter Marié. An effort to secure some of these has been the only work for the exposition which Mrs. Thompkins has done during her stay in New-York.

The sale department of the Woman's Building, its managers think, will be an interesting part of its work, and, as this department receives a percentage of all sales, they are anxious to make it successful.

Mr. Hedges Resigns for His Vacation.

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary and chief clerk, went on his vacation yesterday. Before doing so he went through the usual form of resigning as chief clerk, so that the Mayor could temporarily appoint Confidential Clerk Elon L. Burrows as chief clerk to sign the warrants. This gave rise to a pleasant yarn that Mr. Hedges was "out" as chief clerk. As soon as Mr. Hedges returns Mr. Burrows will resign as chief clerk and Mr. Hedges will resume his duties.

No Associate Leader in the Sixth.

Senator Timothy "Drydollar" Sullivan said yesterday that it was a mistake to suppose his Assembly district organization (the Sixth) had elected an associate district leader.

"We'll do that in a few days," said the Senator, "and I'll give the boys a surprise."

Thomas Dineen is being urged by many Tammany men as the proper person for associate leader.

TO BE 758 REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

The Official Schedule Issued by the State Committee—New-York County Gains Eight.

The official schedule of representation in the Republican State Convention was issued last night under the direction of the Republican State Committee. It calls for a total of 758 delegates, which is a gain of 26 over last year. The new Assembly districts account for most of this gain. Under the Republican plan of representation in State Conventions, each Assembly district is allowed one delegate as an Assembly district and one additional delegate for every 1,000 or every majority fraction of 1,000 votes cast by the Republicans of the district in the last preceding Presidential election. This schedule is therefore based on the vote of Gen. Harrison for President in 1892. The schedule follows:

Albany—First, 6; Second, 6; Third, 5; Fourth, 6. Allegany, 7. Broome—First, 5; Second, 5. Cattaraugus—First, 5; Second, 5. Cayuga—First, 5; Second, 5. Chautauqua—First, 7; Second, 6. Chemung, 6. Chenango, 6. Clinton, 6. Columbia, 6. Cortland, 5. Delaware, 7. Dutchess—First, 6; Second, 6. Erie—First, 6; Second, 8; Third, 4; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 5; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 5. Essex, 6. Franklin, 6. Fulton and Hamilton, 7. Genesee, 5. Greene, 5. Herkimer, 7. Jefferson—First, 6; Second, 6.

Kings—First, 5; Second, 3; Third, 3; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 5; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 3; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 5; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 3; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 6; Eighteenth, 4; Nineteenth, 3; Twentieth, 4; Twenty-first, 5.

Lewis, 5; Livingston, 6; Madison, 8; Monroe—First, 7; Second, 7; Third, 6; Fourth, 6; Montgomery, 7.

New-York—First, 3; Second, 4; Third, 4; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 4; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 3; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 4; Eleventh, 4; Twelfth, 3; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 4; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 4; Seventeenth, 3; Eighteenth, 3; Nineteenth, 4; Twentieth, 3; Twenty-first, 3; Twenty-second, 3; Twenty-third, 4; Twenty-fourth, 3; Twenty-fifth, 5; Twenty-sixth, 3; Twenty-seventh, 5; Twenty-eighth, 3; Twenty-ninth, 4; Thirtieth, 4; Thirty-first, 5; Thirty-second, 4; Thirty-third, 4; Thirty-fourth, 6; Thirty-fifth, 5.

Niagara—First, 5; Second, 4. Oneida—First, 6; Second, 5; Third, 6. Onondaga—First, 6; Second, 6; Third, 6; Fourth, 6. Ontario, 7. Orange—First, 7; Second, 6. Orleans, 5. Oswego—First, 6; Second, 6. Otsego, 8. Putnam, 3. Queens—First, 4; Second, 4; Third, 3. Rensselaer—First, 6; Second, 5; Third, 6. Richmond, 5. Rockland, 4. St. Lawrence—First, 7; Second, 8. Saratoga, 8. Schenectady, 4. Schoharie, 4. Schuyler, 3. Seneca, 4. Steuben—First, 6; Second, 6. Suffolk—First, 4; Second, 5. Sullivan, 5. Tioga, 5. Tompkins, 6. Ulster—First, 5; Second, 6. Warren, 6. Washington, 8. Wayne, 8. Westchester—First, 5; Second, 5; Third, 6. Wyoming, 5. Yates, 4.

New-York County gains eight delegates. The following counties gain one each: Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Dutchess, Erie, Jefferson, Niagara, Oneida, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Suffolk. Kings, Monroe, and Onondaga gain two each.

There will be much complaint from those counties that gained no delegates. Many Republicans thought the representation would be based on the vote for Governor last year. The State Convention in 1885, however, fixed the preceding Presidential election as the basis for figuring out the proper representation of each county. The circular letter sent out with the schedule of representation reads:

To the Republican Electors of the State of New-York:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican Party, as declared in the platform adopted by the last National Convention, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 7th day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and to elect a State Committee, and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each Assembly district in the State will be entitled to representation in accordance with the basis established by the State Convention of 1885. A schedule of representation is hereto annexed, showing the number of delegates to which the several Assembly districts in the State are entitled.

It is signed by Charles W. Hackett, Chairman, and John S. Kenyon, Secretary.

SUICIDE OF MISS ELIZABETH B. BIRD

She Shot Herself Early Yesterday Morning at Her Buffalo Home.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Miss Elizabeth Blaney Bird, well known in social and musical circles, committed suicide by shooting at 7 o'clock this morning, while suffering from melancholia. Miss Bird had been in bad health for a year or more. A few months ago she went to New-York for treatment, but obtained no relief. She returned to Buffalo about three months ago and became moody and subject to fits of melancholia.

Miss Bird lived with her aunt, Miss Grace Bird, in the old family mansion, 1,118 Niagara Street. The two had lived together for thirty-three years, ever since Miss Bird came to Buffalo from Chicago, where she was born forty-two years ago. About 7 o'clock this morning Miss Bird's aunt and the servants were alarmed by a pistol shot from Miss Bird's room. When they reached the apartment Miss Bird was found lying on the floor beside the bed. In her right hand was an old-fashioned revolver. Blood was streaming from a wound in her right temple. Death occurred instantly. Miss Bird was in her night clothes, and had apparently just risen when she killed herself. The revolver which she used has been in the family for many years.

Coroner Tucker was summoned, and was satisfied that Miss Bird killed herself while temporarily insane. Miss Bird was a daughter of the late Dr. John Herman Bird, and a granddaughter of the late Col. William A. Bird. She was wealthy. Until she became an invalid she used to sing in church choirs.

FOR THE BOOTH MONUMENT FUND

A Performance of "As You Like It" on the Lawn at Castle Point.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug 8.—Under the auspices of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens and other society leaders, a performance of "As You Like It" was given on the lawn of the Stevens mansion at Castle Point this afternoon in aid of the Edwin Booth Monument Fund.

The play was produced under the direction of Miss Florence Gerold and Ralph Howard, and the performers were professionals, who volunteered their services. They were: Miss Marie Wainwright as Rosalind, Lawrence Hanley as Jaques, Nathaniel Hartwig as Orlando, Evelyn Evans as The Banished Duke, Erskine Lewis as Duke Frederick, Carlton Wells as Oliver, Frederick Bond as Touchstone, Ernest Elton as Adam, Charles Monteith as Le Beau, Henry Doughty as Silvius, Logan Paul as Corin, Arthur Stanford as Amiens, Arnold Reeves as Jaques Du Bois, Hawley Francks as William, Herbert Carr as Eustadie, Montgomery Irving as Charles, the Wrestler, Miss Isabel Pitt Lewis as Celia, Miss Millie James as Phoebe, and Miss Amy Lee as Audrey.

The audience was small but appreciative.

DELEGATES MUST PAY THEIR EXPENSES

Some Difficulty in Getting Men for People's Party Convention.

The County Committee of the People's Party met at 88 Second Avenue last night to select delegates to their State convention, to be held at Syracuse, Aug. 20.

There were forty-two persons present. David Rousseau presided.

There was considerable difficulty in getting delegates to attend the convention, as each delegate will have to defray his own expenses.

Among the delegates selected were David Rousseau, Thomas Ford, Dr. Henry Frank, Lawrence Cavanagh, and Thaddeus B. Wakeman.

Paris Prizes for Trade Essays.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Our Paris correspondent says that the Comte de Chambrun, who has founded and liberally endowed the Social Museum, has just offered two prizes of £1,000 each, open to persons of every nationality, for two essays on profit sharing and trades unions. The topics to be treated are, in one case, origin of profit-sharing by workmen and employes; present state of the question; results obtained; research of the best practical means of application, advantages of profit-sharing with reference to relations between employers and employed, and to the fair remuneration of capital and labor. In the other case the topics are the different services that town and country laborers can derive from association in its different forms, Friendly societies, masters', workingmen's, and mixed unions, industrial and co-operative societies of consumption and production, and construction of co-operative loan and savings banks. Memoirs written in French must be delivered at the seat of the Société des Etudes Sociales, 5 Rue Lascases, Paris, before Dec. 31, 1896, for the essays on profit-sharing, and before Dec. 31, 1897, for the essays on unions.

DEFENDER AGAIN WINS

Continued from Page 1.

24 seconds. The Defender had averaged a fraction over 11 knots an hour on the reach.

Booms were eased off for the last leg, and big jibtopsails were set. The Defender when near the finish broke the lacing of her topsail, and the yacht had to be eased a little until the finish line was crossed and the sail taken down. She finished at 1:37:04, having made the last seven miles in 39 minutes 34 seconds. The Jubilee finished at 39 minutes 35 seconds, and had been just one second longer than the Defender in reaching the seven miles. Both yachts sailed up the harbor to their anchorages.

The schooners Emerald and Marguerite worked along the Narragansett shore to Point Judith and the Emerald soon left the Marguerite far behind. The times taken at the Whistling Buoy were: Emerald, 12:51:07; Marguerite, 12:57:30. Small maintopmast staysails were set, and they reached to the second mark, where the Emerald jibed at 1:26:30 and the Marguerite at 1:40:00. The Emerald finished at 2:13:11, and the Marguerite at 2:25:45. Following is the table:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Emerald	11 30 30	2 13 11	2 42 41	2 42 41
Marguerite	11 32 13	2 25 45	2 53 32	2 51 11

The Emerald beat the Marguerite 8 minutes 30 seconds.

WILL BE IN THE TRIAL RACES.

Mr. Willard Says the Vigilant Will Be Ready Then to Meet Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The decision of the Regatta Committee against the protest of Mr. Willard on behalf of the Vigilant was still the topic of conversation among yachtsmen. Opinions on both sides were heard, and the Regatta Committee was commended on the one hand, and condemned on the other.

Every one regards the situation as an unfortunate one. The Vigilant, which with the Defender formed the greatest feature of the racing, has been withdrawn, and now no one knows what will happen. Some yachtsmen think that the whole trouble was through overanxiety on the part of those on the Vigilant. This is the theory of one.

In last Tuesday's race every one conceded that the Vigilant had the right of way. She was close hauled on the starboard tack. The Defender was alongside her on the same tack, and there is no doubt that Capt. Haff was trying to bluff those on the Vigilant into bearing away. This would seem to be the case from the statement of those on the Defender that Mr. Iselin told Capt. Haff that the Vigilant had the right of way. Capt. Haff knew he had a boat that handled easily, which was not realized by Mr. Willard, who, heaving that the two boats might collide, ordered Capt. Barr to bear away.

Herbert C. Leeds, who sails on the Defender, was the only one who would say anything. He said:

"No one on the Defender is willing to rush into print. The yacht is being handled by Mr. Iselin and Capts. Haff and Terry, three of the best yachtsmen in the country, who have never been protested. We have been conducting ourselves in accordance with the decision of the Cup Committee that the will be ready to race the Vigilant against the Defender on Aug. 20 and 22.

The Vigilant set sail for Bristol at 4:30 o'clock. She will spend the night there and perhaps run back here to-morrow. Anyway, Mr. Willard says the boat will go to New-York this week.

Mr. Willard expects Mr. George Gould here on Monday, and he does not know exactly what will be done with the Vigilant until shortly before the trial races, when she will be hauled out and cleaned, probably at Erie Basin.

The master of the Vigilant, E. A. Willard, said to The Times's correspondent, in regard to the decision of the Regatta Committee: "I do not see under this ruling by the Regatta Committee, what any boat is to do, except to foul the opposing boat in order to establish a protest. I think it is unfortunate that they have so ruled. At the time of the first interference, when we protested on July 22, the Defender bore down across our bow with balloon jib topsail set, and going very fast. She was not forty feet away when we started to luff on July 22. We had to luff up head to the wind, then we bore off, and around her stern, which takes considerable time on these big boats from a position ahead to the wind, and we could not set the balloon sail until we had borne off so far that our bowsprit cleared the Scotland Lightship. Notwithstanding this, and the speed at which the Defender was going, we crossed the line only twenty-five second behind her. I don't think any further comment on the proximity of the boats is necessary."

The Racing programme for the next week has been abandoned, but to-night it is thought probable that some races may be arranged between the big single-stickers in order to get the Defender into thorough racing trim.

AILSA'S TURN TO WIN.

The Wind Was Light and the Fife Cutter Beat Britannia.

COWES, Aug. 8.—Mr. H. Barclay Walker's cutter Ailsa to-day varied the monotony that has characterized her racing since her return in the Spring from the Mediterranean, by winning the Cowes Town Prize of £100 from the Prince of Wales's Britannia. Mr. John Gretton, Jr.'s cutter Hester was also in the race, and though she got away in the start ahead of the Britannia it was not long before she was hopelessly beaten. She did not give up, however, but finished the race. In the race for this prize last year the Britannia beat the American sloop Vigilant by 4 minutes and 18 seconds, including time allowance.

The course was from Cowes, to the westward, to and around the Lepe buoy, thence eastward to and around the Warner Lightship, and back to the starting line, twice around, a distance of forty-eight miles.

At the time the start was made from here in the Town Prize race the tide was on the flood, and the wind was light. At 10 o'clock the starting gun was fired, and the contestants, the Britannia, Ailsa, and Hester, went over the line at these times:

Ailsa	10:00:10
Hester	10:00:31
Britannia	10:01:30

The boats all carried, in addition to their lower canvas, their largeest clubtopsails. Shortly after the start what little wind there was began to die away, and in the failing breeze the Hester soon overhauled the Ailsa, and passed under her lee, going through Cowes Roads. It was a run to the Warner Lightship. The Hester was not able to hold her advantage over the Ailsa and she dropped back into second place. The Britannia cut down a great deal of the time the others had secured at the start, but was still in the rear. The Warner Lightship was rounded at these times:

Ailsa	12:38:30
Hester	12:41:29
Britannia	12:42:10

The first round was finished:

Ailsa	1:59:53
Britannia	2:04:31
Hester	2:13:23

The wind still held faint, and the run to the Warner Lightship on the second round was made slowly. The Hester dropped further and further astern. On the return to the Lepe buoy the Britannia cut down the Ailsa's lead by 38 seconds, but could not catch her.

Ailsa reached the finish at 4:25:27. The Britannia finished at 4:30:37, but the Hester did not finish until 5:03:05. The former won on elapsed time by 3 minutes and 50 seconds.

The twenty-raters Lasca, Luna, Stephanie, and Inyoni raced from Southampton, down through Cowes Roads and back to Southampton. Comparatively little interest was taken in this race, everybody watching the performances of the big cutters in their race along the coast of the Isle of Wight. Mr. Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niagara tore some of her copper during yesterday's race, and to-day she was laid up repairing the damage. Consequently she did not start in the race for boats of her class.

The yachts passed through Cowes Roads, led by the Stephanie, with the Inyoni second, Isolde third, and Luna last. The Stephanie showed the way around the course and won the race. The Isolde was second.

VALKYRIE DUE NEXT WEEK.

May Be Time for Her Crew to See the Trial Races.

The new cup challenger may get here in time for her crew to see the new cup defender in her trial races off Sandy Hook, which take place beginning on the 20th inst.

The Valkyrie III. is now twelve days out from Gourock, Scotland, which place she left on the afternoon of July 27.

On July 28, at 10 A. M., she parted company with her tug off Malin Head, on the north coast of Ireland, and sailed out to sea with a moderate northwest wind, on her journey toward Sandy Hook.

The Vigilant on her return home last Spring sailed from the Lizard to Sandy Hook, covering a distance of 2,994 knots in 17 days 19 hours 15 minutes, making an average of 168 knots per day.

The distance from Malin Head to Sandy Hook over the course traversed by steamers is 2,770 knots, and from the Lizard to Sandy Hook 2,934 knots. The Vigilant covered 60 knots more than the steamer course, and allowing Valkyrie III., say, 50 knots for variation of route, the length of her course would be 2,850 knots from Malin Head to the Hook, or 144 knots less than the distance covered by the Vigilant. Valkyrie III., to just equal the time made by the Vigilant, should make the run in 17 days, which makes her due at Sandy Hook early on the morning of Aug. 14.

After being cleared at Quarantine, Valkyrie III. will proceed to the Basin, where she will be docked, have her jury rig removed, ship her spars, and have her bottom cleaned. After being put in racing condition she will go down to the Horseshoe, that anchorage ground being most convenient to the race course.

Mr. George Gould sailed from Southampton in his steam yacht Atalanta Aug. 3, and as that vessel can make the voyage in from fifteen to eighteen days, the Vigilant's owner will probably arrive in time to see her compete in the trial races.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Passed East—Steam yachts Tolnette, Robert D. Evans; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Jessie, Charles H. Murray; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Golden Rod, A. C. Hoagland; Adira, H. M. Flagler, and Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; cutter yacht Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

Passed West—Steam yachts Fra Diavolo, C. A. Herrmann; Empress, P. A. Schermerhorn; Nereid, L. J. Busby; Stella, James H. Breslin, and Lorna, W. L. Stow. Schooner yacht Comet and sloop yacht Banshee left here for Bay Ridge.

Steam yacht Nirvana, W. R. Sands, came to anchor here. Sloop yacht Agawam, A. G. Hamilton, arrived at Piepgras's yard, and reported she was in collision with sloop yacht Julie H., William Hoffman, off Hart's Island Point this evening, and had her after rail stove in on the starboard side and other minor damage. The Julie H. sustained no damage, and proceeded west.

Steam yacht Reposo, B. B. McGregor, broke her shaft off Rye, N. Y., this morning, and was towed here, where repairs will be made.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 8.—Sailed—Naphtha yacht Fearless, Mr. Brokaw; schooner yacht Water Witch, Mr. Banks; sloop Pocahontas, Mr. Smith; steam yachts, Lagonda, Mr. Austen; Wadena, J. N. Wade, and Fra Diavolo, Prof. Herrmann.

Arrived—Sloops Sagitta, Virginia, Tigress, and Margarite, steam yachts Rival, Vision, and Idler.

At Anchor—Sloops Gunhilda, Norma, Truant, and Nimpay, steam yachts Linta and Countess, the schooner yachts Woodmansee and Viator. Arrived—Schooner Madeline, Mr. Dixon.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Steam yacht Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, sailed for Bar Harbor to-day. Steam yacht Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry, arrived. Other yachts in port to-day are: Steamers Sylvia, Commodore Brown; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Xara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; Thyra, James Stillman; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe, White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Satanna, John R. Drexel, and Veto of the Eastern Yacht Club; schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld; Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; Fearless, Loyal, and Marguerite of the New-York Yacht Club; Shamrock, Willard P. Ward, and sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Zigeuner, Max Agassiz; Kathleen of the New-York Yacht Club; Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll; Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan, and Jubilee.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 8.—Arrived—Steamers Manatee, T. B. Baldwin; Huntress, F. O. Fowler; Minnie, Mr. Alexander, Lagonda, (and proceeded west;) Kanapoha, W. L. Moore, (proceeded west;) Kaloiah, C. L. Hubbard; schooners Water Witch, David Banks; Gitana, Percival W. Clement; Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; Florida, F. A. Reid; sloops Polly, Charles P. Noyes; Fanny, F. B. Fiske; Oriva, Chester C. Monroe; Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark; Altruism, William T. Anderson; Wizard, William Hester; Babboon, G. A. Goddard; Nepathe of New-Orleans.

Sailed—Steamers Leda, H. S. Anderson; Stella, James H. Breslin; Nirvana, William R. Sands; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; The Senator, W. H. Crane; schooners Phantom, H. S. Parmelee; Madeleine, G. S. Dickinson; Wayfarer, George E. Chisholm; Flossie; sloops Wild Pigeon; Mull, William H. Reynolds; Orinda, Joseph E. Fletcher; Osprey, G. G. Haynes; Wayward, Fred Beits.

In Port—Steamers Harwhal, Gretchen, sloops Valkyr, Helen, Sasqua, Ruth, Vorant, Saracen, Swallow, Harrietta, Wanderer, Ramona, and Wenona.

CRICKET NOTES.

—There will be two unusually interesting games in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League on Saturday. These will be the contests between the New-Jersey Athletic Club and Staten Island at Bergen Point, and Manhattan and Brooklyn at Prospect Park. In the last game between Staten Island and New-Jersey, at Livingston, the latter was defeated by the narrow margin of 5 runs, although at one time it had decidedly the best of the match. In the last game between Manhattan and Brooklyn the former also had the best of it at one time, and it, too, was defeated by only 7 runs.

—Some of the most enthusiastic cricketers in the West Indies are men of color, and when R. S. Lucas's team of English cricketers played down there last Winter it frequently had seven or eight colored men on the opposing eleven. There are a number of these cricketers in New-York, and the Caribbean Club is composed altogether of colored players. They have met with considerable success, and their love for the game cannot be surpassed by the most conservative English devotee. The Caribbeans play the game on every opportunity, and will soon leave New-York for a short tour in Connecticut.

—A number of players of the Germantown Cricket Club, including such well-known cracks as G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, and W. W. Noble, have joined the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and it is understood that they will be on the team which will represent the Associated Clubs of Philadelphia in their opening match with Cambridge University at Wissahickon.

—Smarting under the defeats sustained at the hands of the Canadians last week, Chicago will send a team across the border next week to seek satisfaction on the home grounds of the Canucks. This will be a very powerful team, and it should be able to make a good showing against the strong opponents.

—The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will have the accumulated business of two months to straighten out. A long session may be looked for, for the protest of the New-Yorks in the last game with Brooklyn is in itself likely to occupy considerable time and discussion.

—C. P. Harditch, who did such brilliant work for the Incognita team in Philadelphia, was bowled first ball in his opening match with the St. David's Club, in the Quaker City.

—The Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association forfeited its association championship game to the St. George's Athletic Club last Saturday, and the Kings County St. George second eleven forfeited its second eleven section game to the St. George's team.

—A cricket club has been organized in Syracuse, N. Y., and will make a tour of New-York soon. H. W. Tamkin, 115 West Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y., is the Secretary.

A GOOD HORSE SHOW.

Prizes Awarded at the First Day's Exhibit at Hollywood.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—The second annual Horse Show of the Monmouth County Association opened on the picturesque grounds of the Hoey estate, Hollywood, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the grounds being crowded with a fashionable throng from the hotels and cottages. Mayor Strong being one of the interested spectators.

The grand stand and boxes held gay parties, much after the fashion of the horse shows at Madison Square Garden, and, here as there, the social side of the show is the feature, without any disparagement to the fine turnouts, the horses well groomed, and every appointment in nearly every case "spick and span new." Competition in the several classes of horses and teams judged was lively, and the show, which continues tomorrow and Saturday, promises to be a great success.

These are the awards made to-day:

In the class for thoroughbred stallions the first prize went to Edward Kelly's Devotee, and the second to Frederick Gebhard's Owas. Edward Kelly's Hetuka, the only exhibit, got the prize for brood mares.

Pair Between 14 and 15 Hands.—First prize, $50, Joseph E. Widener's Dr. Lewiston and black gelding; second, $25, Mrs. John Gerkin's Night and Darkness; third, the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Jim Corbett and Mollie O.

Ponies in Harness, Stallions, Mares, or Geldings, Not Over 13 hands.—1st prize, $25, to Spot, owned by R. T. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; second, $10, to Spot, owned by L. E. Wells; third, to Mayor Goldsmith's Daisy, and fourth, to J. J. O'Donohue's Heathen.

For the best "all around goer," shown in harness, judged for style, action, mouth, and manners, the fifty-dollar prize in plate, given by Charles F. Bates, was won by Golden Rod, owned by George B. Hulme of New-York.

Trotters and Roadsters, Shown to Wagons.—Three Years Old or Over, Between 15 and 15.3 Hands.—First prize, to Ben Thurston, owned by William M. V. Hoffman, Elberon, N. J.; second prize, $10, to Jim Norwood, John S. Ferguson, New-York; third prize, to Graystone, William M. V. Hoffman; fourth prize, to Goldline, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.

Saddle Horses, Over 15.1 Hands.—First prize, $25, to Ladas, owned by Mrs. John Gerkin; second prize, $10, to Zeud, F. W. Roebling, Jr., Elberon, N. J.; third prize, to Ray, Mrs. W. E. Katman, West End; fourth prize, to Vogue, G. A. Saportas & Co., Far Rockaway, L. I.

Harness Horses, Over 15.3 Hands.—First prize, $25, to J. E. Widener's Joseph; second prize, $10, to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Sweetheart; third prize, to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Autocrat; fourth prize, to Billy Boy, David Guggenheimer, New-York.

Harness Horses, between 14.1 and 15 Hands.—First prize, $25, to The Rat, owned by George S. Gaynor of New-York; second prize, $10, to J. E. Widener's Dr. Lewiston; third prize to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Jim Corbett; fourth prize to George B. Hulme's Graystone.

Pair of Horses, Between 15 and 15.3 Hands.—First prize, $50, to J. E. Widener's Dash and mate; second prize, $25, to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Acrobat and Athlete; third prize to Lemuel C. Wells's Glaucus and Claudius.

The first prize for four-in-hand road teams was won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, and the second prize by G. A. Saportas & Co.

In Class 17 for tandem ponies, 14.1 hands or under, the first prize was won by Richard F. Carman's pair, and the second prize was won by Joseph H. Livingston's pair.

The first prize for a ladies' hack, not under 14.3 hands nor exceeding 15.3 hands, ladies to ride, was won by Ladas, Mrs. John Gerken, exhibitor, and the second by a horse shown by G. W. E. Kolman.

In Class 28, for saddle ponies, the first prize was won by Wild Rose, shown by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, and the second by Zon-Zon, Alfred B. Maclay, exhibitor.

In Class 30, for hunters and jumpers, ponies or cobs, not exceeding 14.2 hands, to be shown over six jumps 5 feet 6 in ches high, the first prize was won by Corbett, a Hollywood stable, and the second by Billy, owned by the Central Park Riding Academy.

Paret Wins First Prize.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Aug. 8.—J. Parmly Paret of the Lenox Tennis Club captured first prize in the New-Hampshire State championship tennis tournament after a brilliant match with A. L. Williston in the final round. Paret beat J. B. Read, one of the cup holders, in the morning, and pulled out three close sets from Williston, after having lost the first two. Williston needed only one stroke to win the match in the fourth set, but Paret kept his nerve well, and finally pulled out that set by 9—7 and the fifth by 7—5. He will meet H. G. Bixby to-morrow for the State championship.

To-day's scores:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—A. L. Williston beat W. K. Shaw, 6—3, 6—4. J. P. Paret beat J. B. Read, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—J. P. Paret beat A. L. Williston, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4, 9—7, 7—5.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—W. K. Shaw and S. F. Wise beat Willis Farrington and Jack Farrington, 6—1, 6—1.

Drowned Man May Be J. A. Black.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8.—A man, supposed to be Joseph A. Black of Trenton, was drowned in the kills off Myer's Wharf, below Elizabethport, to-day. The man had his clothing on and was trying to swim ashore when he was seen by Capt. Chris Stephenson, who had charge of the scow Amos from New-York, which was lying at the dock. The man seemed to be attacked by a cramp and sank before Capt. Stephenson could reach him. The body was recovered by Jefferson Morris, an oysterman, and taken to Jensen's Morgue, Elizabethport. In the pockets was found a letter from the Mayor of Trenton, and by the address on it the dead man's identity is based. He was about thirty-two years old, and was well dressed. The reason for his being in the water is not known.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Tribby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—Dorothy—8:30.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Mikado.

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German Squadron Goes to Kiel.

COWES, Aug. 8.—The German squadron left here this morning, steaming eastward for Kiel. As the vessels passed Emperor William's racing yacht Meteor in review order they saluted the Imperial standard that she was flying.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	69	72	73
6 A. M.	67	70	72
9 A. M.	76	70	77
12 M.	84	80	83
4 P. M.	88	80	84
6 P. M.	85	78	82
9 P. M.	78	77	78
12 P. M.	76	76	76

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 78⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 76.0
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 77.5
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 73.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

SENSE AND SILVER.

The declaration of the Democratic Convention of Iowa on the currency question shows that the people of that State are advancing in their knowledge of the subject. The agitation of the last few months in the West has produced a notable educational effect, which is working its way to the South, and the author of "Coin's Financial School" has unwittingly done a public service by the impulse which he gave to the agitation.

In the older States of the East there is practically no silver question. The mass of the people, without distinction of political party, are in favor of sound money, because they understand what it means. This is due to a more general diffusion of education—not necessarily mere school education, though a larger proportion are advanced in that, but the practical education that comes from generations of industrial and commercial experience and the habit of reading and popular discussion. This kind of education and the knowledge which is its fruit has been backward in the West, while the people have been absorbed in the activities of developing the country, and the currency problem found them unprepared for its understanding. But they are learning, and learning rapidly.

More than once prior to the last Presidential campaign the Democrats of Iowa declared without qualification for the free coinage of silver. In 1892 they accepted the declaration of the National platform, and for two years thereafter contented themselves with a perfunctory reiteration of its principles. This year it is repeated again, but not in the same perfunctory manner. The reaffirmation comes after a popular agitation and a sharp contest over the question, and the policy which it implies is insisted upon, "as especially necessary for the protecction of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency." This shows that an understanding of the effects of unsound money is dawning in the Western mind.

Similar evidence of progress appeared some time ago in Illinois, when the attempt to commit the Democratic Party to the free-coinage lunacy resulted in a fiasco. The eagerness of the people to learn and their receptivity for sound doctrine appeared in Kentucky in the wonderful effect of a few lucid and straightforward speeches by Secretary Carlisle. In Missouri the free-coinage Democrats had their own way the other day because they had a convention to themselves, but knowledge is spreading there, and the Bland wing of the party is destined to dwindle as the light expands. An interesting example of the effect of knowledge on an honest mind appears in Congressman Hall of that State, who converted himself from 16 to 1 free coinage to sound money by study, and had the courage to proclaim the result. He is now preaching the true doctrine with marked effect in Missouri. It only needs a few competent instructors of the people to bring them to an understanding of the subject, and when they understand it they are sure to oppose the perilous dilution of the currency with depreciated silver.

The Democrats of Mississippi have just adopted the Bland platform, which shows that the people of that State are still in a benighted condition. It is, in fact, the most backward State of the South in the general intelligence and education of its people, and they are hard to reach on their scattered farms and plantations. They seem to have no men of brains, convictions, and courage to teach them. But Alabama is advancing in spite of her Senators, who have long pandered to ignorance, and there was evidence of progress in Georgia in the failure of the great silver convention at Griffin a little while ago. The silver craze is subsiding in the West and South before the light of expanding knowledge, and it is only necessary to keep up the campaign of education another year to eliminate it as a disturbing factor in political calculations.

INTER-STATE QUARANTINE.

It is stated that the Cattle Commissioners of Connecticut have given orders that cattle shall not be brought into that State from New-York, because the State of New-York requires cattle from Connecticut to be subjected to quarantine in order that tuberculous infection may be prevented. We presume that the Commissioners' order was not correctly reported. The Commissioners of the New-England States recently agreed that cattle crossing the boundary lines of those States should be subjected to quarantine, and probably the Connecticut order permits admission from this State after the quarantine rules shall have been observed. If this State has ordered quarantine against Connecticut cattle, it has only done what the New-England States have agreed to do, and are doing, among themselves.

It is well known that Connecticut has lagged behind all the other New-England States and New-York in the matter of the sanitary inspection of dairy cattle for the detection and suppression of tuberculosis. The work of inspection has been in progress in this State for four years, with some interruptions, and thousands of cattle have been examined. Scarcely any work of the kind has been done in Connecticut, and the tuberculin test was used in that State by the authorities for the first time a few months ago. According to the opinion of local medical authorities and associations, the percentage of tuberculous cattle in Connecticut is very high, and much larger than the percentage disclosed in this State by the inspections which the Board of Health has made.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S FALSE POSITION.

The business reputation of the firm of Charles A. Schieren is very high indeed. But if Mr. Charles A. Schieren in his capacity of leather merchant should contract to deliver to a customer a certain quantity of hides and, on failing utterly to keep his contract, should meet the customer's complaint with the statement that he was in favor of delivering those hides, and was credibly informed that they had been delivered, there would be no little excitement in the Swamp. Mr. Schieren's business neighbors would be amazed. His personal reputation and the reputation of his firm would be impaired.

But in his capacity of Mayor of Brooklyn Mr. Schieren has done precisely this thing. "I am in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday," said he to a reporter of The Times, "and I am credibly informed that they are closed on that day." Now, nobody who has any knowledge and belief on this subject believes what the Mayor says, and his official reputation suffers accordingly. It is a fact altogether beyond dispute that the saloons of Brooklyn are not closed on Sunday. The investigations of reporters of The Times last Sunday disclosed almost universal side-door selling. Other newspapers bear similar testimony. The citizens of Brooklyn know perfectly well that the saloons are not closed. The keepers of saloons and the brewers profess entire satisfaction with the Mayor's "liberal policy." "It leaves nothing to be desired," said the head of one of the brewing companies. Moreover, the newspapers of Brooklyn have commended the Mayor's policy of non-enforcement of the law, and some of them have very foolishly assailed The Times for showing that the saloons were not closed on Sunday and censuring the Mayor for permitting them to be open.

It is therefore quite impossible to believe Mayor Schieren when he says that he is in favor of closing the saloons and that he is credibly informed that they are so closed. We believe Mayor Schieren to be an honest and well-meaning man, but he has, by a course of vicious reasoning, put himself in a false and very bad position. His Brooklyn friends do him a poor service when they commend his "liberal interpretation of the law." He has nothing to do with the interpretation of the law—that is the business of the courts. It is his duty to enforce the law. He took an oath that he would enforce it, not "liberally," but faithfully to its spirit and the letter. It was Mayor Schieren's duty to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. Because he is what it has become fashionable to call a "liberal," he had the sentiment or feeling that the law ought not to be enforced. He allowed this sentiment to take the place of his sense of duty, and that was a pretty serious mistake. He has not mended matters by his disingenuous statement.

But what is Mayor Schieren going to do now? That is the important question. Will he really try in good faith to stop Sunday selling, or will he continue the miserable policy he has thus far pursued?

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SALOONS.

The puzzlement of the politicians about the ground that "good politics" requires them to take concerning the enforcement of the law is one of the most comic and exhilarating incidents of an August that is beginning to need all the enlivenment it can get. The notion of the politicians at first was that "the people" were opposed to the enforcement of the Sunday features of the excise law. But some of them have seen a great light. Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, for instance, has received, as he would put it, a great light "in the neck." It is an absolutely safe bet that Senator O'Sullivan's notion of what constitutes good politics in this matter is to-day widely different from what it was on Wednesday afternoon. He went before a Catholic audience fully convinced that he possessed the key to the situation, and to his horror and affright, he found that President Roosevelt, who had been calmly doing his sworn duty, was a much more acceptable person to that audience than himself.

This is only one of the things that are calculated to give the professional politician pause, but it is a very great thing. It is arguable, of course, that the Roman Catholic Church has been roused into a position of hostility to the unrestricted sale of liquor by the confusion in the American mind of "Rum" and "Romanism." Indeed, it was frankly avowed by the Archbishop of Philadelphia on Wednesday that "there is a stigma on the Catholic name because so many Catholics are of intemperate habits, and because of the refusal of Catholic saloon keepers to obey the order of the Council of Baltimore." But it is nevertheless the fact that the hostility of the Church to the saloon dates back to the Council of Baltimore, and that it has been since confirmed and emphasized by every authorized representative of the Catholic Church. When Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Ireland unite to cheer on a Catholic temperance union, the alliance between "Rum" and "Romanism" seems to be pretty thoroughly dissolved, and the common politician who had been in the habit of relying upon both forces is left in a state of distressing incertitude. His incertitude is deepened when he finds that Commissioner Roosevelt is warmly received at a meeting of Catholics at which Senator O'Sullivan is viewed with apprehension and alarm. This incident is calculated to give the common politician a long pause and to lead him to seek for fuller information about public opinion before committing herself against the effort to enforce the laws.

LAWRENCE'S WOOL TARIFF.

The chief of the three political shepherds in Ohio, ex-Controller William Lawrence, has published a long letter about wool. Lawrence, it will be remembered, is a protectionist who is not satisfied with duties which are merely high; they must be prohibitory. His friend McKinley—whom he calls "that grand statesman, that peerless orator, that pure citizen"—turned over to him the wool schedule of the McKinley tariff, and the old prohibitionist, after making the open duties as high as it seemed practicable to make them, filled the supplementary paragraphs with tricks, traps, snares, and pitfalls which gave the manufacturers no end of trouble, his design being to accomplish indirectly that prohibitory purpose which was not fully disclosed in the open rates. Having thus prepared the statute, he was permitted by his friend Foster to assist in enforcing it on his own lines. As we have said heretofore, he deserves the thanks of the American people for having hastened in this way the removal of the wool duties. He builded better than he knew.

We think he will serve again the interests of those who are in favor of a reasonable tariff, and we cheerfully direct attention to his latest proclamation. It should be borne in mind that the wordy ex-Controller is President of the National Wool-Growers' Association. Having seen in The Wool and Cotton Reporter the letter of a manufacturer who ventured to speak of "the great advantages which have accrued to manufacturers and the mass of the people from free wool," and the editor's comment that "any return to a tariff on wool is far distant,' he unfolds his threats and opinions and programmes to the extent of three columns. He seems to expect that a bill imposing duties on wool will be passed next Winter, and suggests that Mr. Cleveland "can let it become a law without his signature. If he will veto it," Lawrence continues, "then let him take the consequences."

We desire to call the attention of the manufacturers and of consumers generally to the schedule of wool duties which ex-Controller Lawrence and, possibly, his Wool-Growers' Association, will ask the new Congress to impose, and we quote from his letter as follows:

"Duties should be levied on Class one wool, unwashed, 12 cents per pound; on Class two, unwashed, 11 cents; on Class three, unwashed, of inferior grades, 4 cents; the better grades, such as China wool, &c., 8 cents, with an annual increase of at least three-fourths of a cent a pound until the duty should be—as for a good many years the duty has been on most carpets, and some classes of woolen goods—prohibitory. Protective duties are only valuable as they keep out foreign goods."

Well, the average ad valorem duty on woolen goods was increased from 80½ per cent. in the first year of the McKinley tariff to 98½ per cent. in the third year of that tariff, and in spite of this the value of the woolen goods imported rose from $34,857,000 in that first year to $36,987,000 in that third year. Is not a duty of 98½ per cent. high enough to be called protective?

Manufacturers and consumers will observe that the wool duties proposed by ex-Controller Lawrence are even higher than those of the McKinley act, which were, for Class one, 11 cents; for Class two, 12 cents; for Class three, 32 or 50 per cent., according to value. Owing to the decline in the price of wool the world over, the difference is really much larger than that which is indicated by the figures. The ad valorem equivalents of the McKinley specific duties were, in 1893, 59½ per cent. for Class one, clothing wool, and 56¼ per cent. for Class two, combing wool.

The duties now proposed by Lawrence would be equivalent, on the basis of the official values for the last twelve months, to 77 per cent. on clothing wool and 73 per cent. on combing wool. For wool of the third class, or carpet wool, they would be equivalent, on the basis of the imporations in 1893, to about 52 per cent. for low grades (instead of the McKinley tariff's 32 per cent.) and to about 53 per cent. (instead of the McKinley tariff's 50 per cent.) for the better grades. But to these duties on carpet wools would be added ¾ of a cent every year!

We think the woolen manufacturers, who are now getting their industry into good shape, (as shown by increases of wages in about 60 factories, the construction of many new mills during the last six months, and a productive capacity, now utilized, largely in excess of the productive capacity utilized in 1893, before the panic,) will be interested in this pleasing programme of Lawrence and his National Wool-Growers' Association. They will observe that the demand will be for duties on wool much higher than even the condemned duties of the McKinley tariff. How many of them will join Lawrence in urging Congress to take clothing wool, their raw material, from the free list, and to impose a duty of 77 per cent., as against the McKinley tariff's 59½ per cent.? How many carpet manufacturers will assist him in procuring the imposition of a tax of 50 per cent. upon their raw material, with an annual addition of ¾ of a cent a pound?

Of course, wool will not be placed on the dutiable list during the life of the new Congress, but Lawrence and his associates may be able to disturb the woolen industry by their work, and the manufacturers should know just what the programme of these tariff maniacs is.

A FAILURE OF ANALOGY.

There is a rather tiresome iteration of the argument in favor of letting saloon keepers violate the law, founded on the "rich man's" privilege of indulging in drink on Sunday at his club, and some go so far as to speak of the saloon as the "poor man's club." This is a case of arguing from analogy where there is no analogy.

In the first place, club membership is not a rich man's privilege, and a comparatively small part of it is made up of rich men. There is nothing to prevent poor men from having clubs, if they can manage and support them, and people who cannot afford the privileges of a club go without them just as they go without horses and carriages, fine clothes, and expensive food and drink, which those are apt to indulge in who can afford them. There is no distinction here that has anything to do with saloons.

In the second place, the opportunity for drinking is no part of the purpose of a decent club, and is only one of the incidental facilities afforded to members who meet for social intercourse, like the opportunity to get a cigar. In most clubs drinking is by no means a conspicuous incident of life on any day, and nobody claims that they foster habits of excess or cause disorder or crime. Few people go to their clubs on Sunday for the purpose of drinking, or do much of it when there. The attraction is the library and reading room, the facilities for reading and writing, and for quiet conversation in a place of comfortable seclusion. Here there is no analogy to the saloon.

Moreover, clubs do not sell liquor, do not have customers, are not open to the public, and have no relation to the reasons for regulating the liquor traffic as a police measure. The liquors they keep belong to the members and are supplied to them as wanted by their own servants, and paid for in proportion to consumption. A club is a private house and its members an incorporated family enjoying their own at their own expense and to nobody else's harm.

As the club has no analogy to the saloon, conversely the saloon bears no analogy to a club in its purposes or in its relation to the public. It is not the poor man's club in any sense, but a place of public sale of liquors to rich and poor alike, and to all comers, and it is nothing else. The only acilities it affords to poor men, or workingmen, or any other men, are facilities for spending their money in drink. Whatever reason there may be for putting the saloon under restriction or regulation, on week days or on Sundays, has no more application to a club than it has to a family.

Finally, the clubs are not violating law, and furnish no argument for allowing saloons to violate law. The analogy fails at every point, and the so-called argument is silly. Still, there may be sound reasons for relaxing the Sunday restriction upon selling liquor in saloons, and it should be left to the people to decide.

THE BELGIAN SCHOOL QUESTION.

The accounts now at hand of the Belgian school law do not render any more explicable than they were before the riots that occurred in Brussels last month against the enforcement of the law. The last election showed that the Roman Catholics, or the "Clericals," had a clear and decisive popular majority in Belgium, and this although public education was known to be the main issue involved in the elections. Nobody had any excuse for not knowing that if the Clerical Party prevailed, it would provide for an administration of public education under the direction of the Church.

Considering all this, the bill actually passed by the victorious party must impress all fair-minded people as one of singular moderation. It had a "mandate" to devise and enact a project of clerical popular education. The principal amendment that they made to the existing law was to add religious instruction to the primary department of the public schools. But this instruction was given by itself, and any parent who did not choose that his child should receive it could protect his child from it by a formal declaration to that effect. Schools in which religious instruction was not imparted were to have no claim upon the public revenues for their support or any part of it, and the right was given to the Government to suppress any primary schools which seemed advisable to it, and to discharge their teachers, even though these had been duly appointed by the local authorities. This last clause is probably that which has made the trouble. It is very easy to imagine that under an administration marked rather by zeal than by intelligence, this clause might be made an instrument of real oppression. This was the view that was held to a considerable extent, even in the Conservative Party, and in accordance with it the law was seriously modified. The law had scarcely been passed when the Government proposed to substitute a mere notification for the "express declaration" against religious instruction provided by the law, and finally the requirement was waived by which religious instruction was made necessary to a claim for State support. These amendments were passed by a vote of 70 to 59 in the Belgium Chamber.

The minority took an appeal to the people, of which the riots in Brussels were among the results, but it does not appear that the voters had any grievance that could be called substantial enough to justify revolt. Undoubtedly, however, the incident serves to vindicate the policy of the absolute separation of religious instruction in communities in which religious differences are serious from public instruction. As soon as the two things are mixed, trouble will ensue; and whoever proposes to mix them, whether he be a Catholic priest or a Protestant minister, and however good his motives may be, is properly to be looked upon as a public enemy.

That the best of intentions will not prevent men from doing the most injudicious of things, unless with the good intentions there is combined a saving portion of knowledge, is well illustrated by the case of Mr. W. K. Dexter. He is a rich St. Louis man who owns a large tract of land on the shore of Lake Hiawatha, in Hennepin County, Minn. Part of this land, 250 acres, he offers to give to the residents and visitors of that pleasant Summer resort for a public park. This, of course, is highly commendable. Such a gift is charity of a permanent and true kind, and entitles the maker of it to gratitude as a benefactor of his fellow-men. Mr. Dexter, however, has chosen to burden his offer with a condition so absurd that if the people of Hennepin County have any regard for artistic proprieties, if they wish to show disapprobation of an extremely undeserved insult to a particularly admirable branch of art and to the artists who have made it so, they will refuse to accept the land. The condition which Mr. Dexter makes is that the tract he gives shall always be left in its present wild and natural state, and that no so-called "landscape gardener or architect" shall ever be allowed to touch it in any way. It is evident that this St. Louis philanthropist is an example of that imperfect culture by which the amusing anger and indignation of Mr. George Gissing is so often excited. He has passed beyond that stage of development during which flower beds in the shape of crosses, crowns, and ethical maxims—the Boston stage, that is—are regarded as things of beauty. He has reached the point of believing that "nature" is beautiful. What he has not attained is the knowledge that nature and art are not enemies or contradictions. Possessing that knowledge, he would be quite sure that, no matter how grand or lovely may be his forests and glades by the shore of Lake Hiawatha, in their present state, the artists whose profaning hands he warns away could of a certainty give them new charms and higher aesthetic value. It is almost as wicked to make a fetich of nature as to desecrate it. The ordinary Philistine does the latter; loquacious admirers of "Carlyle and Gurty" are vehement in the former direction.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has a statistician in his department who is addicted to free silver. Upon his recent return from a vacation, this man was presented with his salary due, amounting to twelve pounds of silver, tied up in an old shot bag. It is reported that he laughed "a low, joyous laugh" of approval, and then took the silver to several banks to have it exchanged for paper. It was everywhere refused as a business offer, and the perspiring owner of the silver only got rid of it through the favor of a charitable cashier.

The Buffalo Times has published, with warm approval, a letter received by its editor from W. F. Porter of Watertown, deprecating the practice of maintaining party factions by the names of leaders as having a tendency to widen dissension and intensify bitter feeling. Mr. Porter believes that the time has come when all New-York Democrats should be simply "Democrats," and appeals to intelligent and broad-minded party men to abandon personal captions.

It is highly reassuring to learn that the Italian miners at Spring Valley have decided, after giving the matter due consideration, to recognize the Constitution of these United States, and that they have pledged to the ancient instrument in question and to the officers of the law their earnest support. What relief from deadly apprehension must have been felt at Washington when the news reached there! Of course, Gov. Altgeld will now overlook the injudicious acts that preceded this decision on the part of our Italian visitors. If they recognize the Constitution as worthy of occasional encouragement, it would be hardly fair to inquire too closely into the assassination of a few dozen native Americans by these sprightly sons of Sicily and Naples. Their crimes, if crimes they were, will doubtless turn out to have been of the "passional" variety, committed to express a sense of "unendurable wrong." It will be the easiest thing in the world to secure thousands of signatures to a petition for their pardon in case some cold-blooded District Attorney's colder-blooded assistant gets the poor fellows into trouble. Lots of New-Yorkers, having got their hands in by recent practice, would sign such a paper without a moment's hesitation.

THE UNCONQUERABLE LOVE FOR THE FLAG

How Confederates Resented an Insult to the Stars and Stripes.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

At the Grand Army encampment in Cleveland on Monday night Gen. Leggett related an incident which was vouched for to him as authentic. It is so remarkable that, coming from almost anybody else than the General, it would hardly be believed. During the war a squad of Confederate soldiers under command of a Captain captured a number of United States soldiers, and with them an American flag. The Confederate officer was delighted with the capture of the flag, and to show his contempt for it dragged it behind him through the dust and dirt as he marched into Gen. Stonewall Jackson's camp with his prisoners. A Confederate soldier, seeing the Stars and Stripes trailing in the dust, raised his musket, took aim at the Confederate officer, and in language more forcible than polite told him to lift that flag out of the dust or he would blow his brains out.

The officer saw "shoot" in the man's eye and lifted the flag out of the dirt, but took the name of the private soldier who had "insulted" him, and reported the incident to Gen. Jackson. The General asked what he had done to excite the wrath of the private, and the Captain told him that he was dragging the Stars and Stripes through the dirt. "He did not shoot you?" said the General. "No," said the officer, "he did not shoot me." The General made some remark which indicated that he would not have dealt harshly with the man had he done so, and said to the officer: "That soldier was born under the Stars and Stripes, as his father was, and he still retains a respect and affection for it, and an officer of our army who has no higher appreciation of the sentiments of our people than you appear to have is not fit to be on my staff," and he dismissed the officer.

Gen. Leggett remarked that this showed that there was in the Confederate Army a strong undercurrent of affection for the old Stars and Stripes, and he added that a prominent officer of the Confederate Army once made the remark that the mistake the Confederates made was in adopting a new flag, that they ought to have stuck to the Stars and Stripes, and insisted that that was their flag.

"DOROTHY" AT THE STANDARD

Cellier and Stevenson's Pretty Operetta Revived in a Pleasing Manner.

It is several years since "Dorothy," an operetta by B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier, was produced in this city, and it is a mere memory that the work did not achieve a pronounced success. Just why Mr. J. M. Hill chose to reopen his pretty theatre in the middle of a hot Summer with a revival of this operetta is difficult to tell, but he did so last night to the intense delight of a large number of unemployed actors, who filled the Standard with their presence and with their applause. "Dorothy" is worthy of a better fate—at least so far as its music is concerned—and perhaps there is a paying public lurking about somewhere just waiting for such a neat entertainment.

Like so many other operettas "Dorothy" is weak in its libretto. When Mr. Stephenson followed the Gilbertian model and wrote "Billee Taylor," he made a very good book; but when he endeavored to be original and wrote "Dorothy" he made a failure. The story is pretty and not without ingenuity; but it is not funny, and the comedian is only an accessory to the development of the plot. The chief merit lies in the music of the late Alfred Cellier. That is indeed charming from beginning to end, and it makes one grieve that the composer was cut off in the maturity of his powers. There are grace, fluency, melody, and character in this music, and it is far and away above much of that which the metropolitan public has heard on the operatic stage in recent years. Some of the best numbers have been heard in other productions, and they came before last night's audience as old friends. The performance generally excelled in its musical character, and this accentuated the charm of the music.

Dorothy Morton, a young woman with a stolidly inexpressive countenance and a voice and style precisely like Lillian Russell's, seemed to please the audience in the title rôle. Charles Bassett as Geoffry Wilder sang with much taste and with a good deal more animation than he is wont to display. Maude Hollins as Lydia revealed an excellent comprehension of the comedy of the play, and Edward M. Favor as Lurcher endeavored to make fun in his familiar "1492" style. Basil Tetson sang Squire Bantam's toast song capitally, and Edith Sinclair did her best to be amusing as Mrs. Privett. There was a good chorus, and Charles Puerner conducted with skill and judgment. The operetta was handsomely put on the stage, and the entertainment as a whole was deserving of commendation.

WHY THE TILE FISH DIED

Prof. Libbey Explains a Queer Case at the London Congress.

Prof. William E. Libbey of Princeton read at the recent Geographical Congress in London an important paper on "The Relations of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current." It was received with marked interest and close attention by the assembled geographers. The London Times summarizes one part of the Professor's essay as follows:

"This subject is of especial concern because of its bearing upon the migrations of schools of fish. In 1880 and 1881 a recently discovered fish, known as the tile fish, had been found in considerable numbers from Cape May to Nantucket, and preparations were made to take it upon a commercial scale for the New-York and Boston markets. But in the Spring of 1882 the water became covered with countless millions of this fish in a dead or dying condition, and from that time the tile fish disappeared from this area entirely. Its disappearance became a sort of biological puzzle. The puzzle, however, was solved by the application of certain theories which Prof. Libbey had arrived at in regard to the currents in those regions.

"It was noticed that from 1889 to 1891 the current of the Gulf Stream had changed its profile considerably at Block Island and off Nantucket Island, and had progressed toward the shore. This suggested the idea that the tile fish might have followed it once more, and in July of 1892 Prof. Libbey and the Fishery Commissioner went out in the schooner Grampus to the area in question and found that the fish were really there. They were found all the way from the south of Martha's Vineyard to the Delaware Capes. The explanation of their disappearance in 1882 was now comparatively simple.

"If it was supposed that this area had been flooded by warm water previous to that date, it was easy to see that when the warm band receded the first break in its continuity would occur in that extreme part of the bend lying between Cape May and Nantucket. The fish over this portion of the bottom would, in the event of the withdrawal of the warm water, be suddenly exposed to a bath of water of a sufficient degree of coldness to benumb them and start them on their way to the surface.

"After they had reached a point in the water which marked the limit of their adjustment to its pressure, they were bound to go the rest of the way to the surface, where they arrived in an abnormal condition, as their bodies were all puffed up, and in most instances their stomachs protruded from their mouths, as the result of the diminution of pressure. It was an extremely interesting fact that the dead bodies of these fish came to the surface in a long crescent-like curve, which followed the line of the edge of the continental platform between Cape May and Nantucket.

"The temperature studies of this area might, therefore, be said to have made an interesting contribution to the study of environment."

MANY MOUND BUILDERS IN MINNESOTA

Recent Discoveries in the Basin of the Upper Mississippi.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

An exceedingly valuable article bearing upon the prehistoric inhabitants of Minnesota has been prepared by the Hon. J. V. Brower, embodying the results of investigations made by himself and Prof. T. H. Lewis about the head waters of the Mississippi. Mr. Brower is an adept in exploration and the best authority on the basin of the Upper Mississippi. He has found traces and relics of the mound builders through the entire basin of the Upper Mississippi, from Lake Itasca to the falls of Pokegama. Through this district the mounds are discovered everywhere. They are composed of various materials, and were probably erected for different purposes, but all bear witness to the existence here in prehistoric times of a people who have now utterly vanished from the face of the earth.

This mound-building people lived probably, in Mr. Brower's opinion, where our people now have their homes, at least twelve hundred years ago. They discovered and opened the various portages between the great lakes in the Mississippi Basin. They were of a race superior to any of the savage tribes that succeeded them. The host of relics picked up here and there through the region, together with the contents of mounds that have been explored, gives us what knowledge we have of them. They resided mostly upon lake shores, in villages, and lived upon game and fish. They used vessels of pottery, stone implements, the bow and arrow, and implements of copper. They were of full stature, and the formation of the skulls that Mr. Brower's party exhumed and examined indicates a high degree of intelligence.

The existence of mounds of smaller construction—effigy mounds and sites for worship or for burial—over a wide portion of the Mississippi Valley suggests the general distribution at some prehistoric day of this race of people, of whose other work we know so little, and whose origin and fate are wrapped in common mystery.

A Lover of Trees Talks Nonsense.

From The Boston Transcript.

A Boston visitor at Warwick Castle writes: "Henceforth I believe in aristocracy. It protects trees better than democracy. We have no respect for them, as a country. Our country is more haggled and slashed and cut up than England. Three months ago there was a great windstorm. At Charlescote and at Warwick, and at all the large country seats, great trees were torn up, and every one looks at it as a great calamity and looks sad in speaking of it. When I think of the disgraceful destruction of trees near Boston in the past few years, it makes me ashamed of our free country; it is too heartlessly, barbarically, free. I would buy all New-England if I could, own it all, and keep the trees, as it was intended they should be. I don't see that the houses of the poor in the country in England are any worse than our shanties."

CHINA'S ANTI-FOREIGN MOB

Attacks Are Led by the Organized Sect Called Vegetarians.

SIKH TROOPS FOR BRITISH CONSUL

Missions of the Kwang-Tung Province Are Threatened — Other News of Outrages Lack Confirmation.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Hongkong says that a large mob of infuriated Chinese attacked the British and American missions at Fatshan, near Canton, at noon yesterday. Some of the missionaries fled to Shameen for safety, but the others remained at Fatshan. Neither the Foreign Office nor the Wesleyan Mission has a report of this.

A Chinese gunboat has been sent to quell the rioting. It is reported that the anti-foreign agitators intend soon to destroy all the missions in the Kwang-Tung Province and to drive the missionaries into the treaty ports.

The Chinese sect known as the Vegetarians, who are at the bottom of the outrages, now number 12,000 men. They are organized, well armed, and able to withstand the Chinese troops.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says it is stated in that city that further fanatical outbreaks against Christians have occurred at Ching-Chow, Taiping, Hupeh, and Anhui. It is said that all the foreigners escaped without injury. No confirmation of this report has been received.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says that Europeans there ridicule the idea of a Chinese escort accompanying the British Consul at Foo-Choo to Ku-Cheng, where he goes to investigate the massacre of British missionaries.

When the Viceroy's troops were dispatched to the scene of the massacre, they immediately looted the mission houses. The dispatch adds that, owing to the unsettled state of the province, it has been decided to send 200 British Indian Sikh troops from Hongkong to escort the Consul to Ku-Cheng.

The London Missionary Society has received a cable dispatch from its Central Chinese agent saying that Central China is quiet.

Lord Salisbury and the Chinese Ambassador had a lengthy interview at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

It is supposed that their conference was in relation to the massacre of missionaries and the steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence of the outrages.

CHINESE LEGATION COMMENTS.

Powerlessness of the Government Against the Native Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese Legation in this city is still without official information regarding the late outrages by the members of the "Vegetarian" Society in China upon the missionary and other foreign element residing near Kucheng. The members of the Legation claim never to have heard of the "Vegetarians" before.

They are believed to be a fanatical sect whose purposes are political, and who have incited the recent troubles in order to embroil the Pekin Government with foreign powers. This being accomplished, they will then initiate rebellion against the constituted authorities, and under cover of this commit such atrocities as would be most gratifying to their savage nature.

The prejudice against the foreign missionaries among the native population is very great. While the Chinese Government is bound by its treaty obligations to protect the missionaries, and permit them to carry their faith into the remotest provinces of the Empire, it finds itself powerless at times to overcome the feeling of hostility which the majority of the people entertain for foreigners.

The social, religious, and political life of the Chinese is so intertwined that when a Chinaman abandons the teachings of Buddha, or Confucius, he is believed also to have become an enemy of his country. While the absurdity of this is apparent to all persons outside of China, opinion is believed to be well founded there that the missionaries are sowing the seeds of discontent against the Government, and this accounts to some extent for much of the opposition to them.

The place where the outrages occurred is not indicated on the map, and it is unknown to the officials of the Legation. It is believed to be a summer resort near Ku-cheng, where certain of the missionaries and their families were spending the heated term. Its remoteness from the large industrial centres made it the more easy, it is said, for the Chinese fanatics to assault the helpless foreigners.

DR. LEONARD'S INFORMATION.

There Is No American Methodist Mission at Flatsan.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said that he had written to Secretary of State Olney on the subject of the outrages in China. He had received a cable dispatch from George B. Smyth, President of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foo-Choo, which, adding the words that were obvfously left out, reads as follows:

"Soldiers are looting Kutien. Foreigners are safe at Foo Choo. No efficient measures have been taken by the Chinese Government to catch the murderers. Appeal to Washington to rouse Minister Denby.

Miss Mabel C. Hartford, who was attacked at Hwasang, but fortunately escaped with light injuries, was sent out by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She comes from Dover, N. H., and has been in China eight years.

Dr. Gregory, who has sent information of the atrocities, has been nearly seven years in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Ku-Cheng, which is ninety miles from Foo-Choo. Dr. Leonard thinks the word "Kutien" in the cable telegram means "Kucheng."

As regards the atrocities in Fatshan, near Canton, Dr. Leonard says there is no American Methodist Mission at that place, which is about 900 miles from Foo-Choo.

Britain Charged with Indifference.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.—A great indignation meeting was held here last night to protest against the massacre of Christians by Chinese. Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing disgust at the apathy and indifference of the British Government in failing to recognize the gravity of the situation, and for not taking adequate measures to protect British subjects.

GERMAN TRIUMPHS CELEBRATED.

Veterans of the War with France Rejoice at Aachen and Elsewhere.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Celebrations in commemoration of the German victories during the Franco-Prussian war continue to be held in various parts of the empire. At Aachen to-day the Hohenzollern Regiment (the Fortieth) held a demonstration, at which a telegram from Emperor William, who is at Cowes, Isle of Wight, attending the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was received. His Majesty, in his dispatch, said:

"I remember thankfully to-day the glorious share that the Hohenzollern Fusiliers took in the battle fought at Specheren for the protection of the frontier."

At Jena 500 veterans of the Thuringian Regiment, the Ninety-fourth, held field services before the Warriors' Monument, near the Forsthaus. Pastor Kirms of Berlin, who served in the war of 1870 with the Third Battalion, preached a sermon to the veterans in the historical market place, and Major Gen. Frank held a review, at the conclusion of which he made a touching speech. The celebration was ended with cheers for the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and the Emperor. All the houses in Jena were profusely decorated.

Eight hundred veterans of the Bavarian Jager Battalion of Aschaffenburg arrived this morning at Rudesheim, where a demonstration was held before the Germania Monument. The Burgomaster of Aschaffenburg delivered the principal address, which was of a patriotic character.

The Munich Council of Magistrates has voted the sum of 5,500 marks for the celebration of Sedan Day, September 2. The Ludwigstrasse will on that day be converted into a via triumphalis, as it was on the day of the entry of the victorious troops under Crown Prince Freiderich, twenty-five years ago.

Veterans of the different branches of the army, rifle clubs, and gymnastic societies will form in procession, and, bearing torches, will march through the Siegesthor, or Gate of Victory, to the Feldherrenhalle, where the Army Monument will be decorated with wreaths.

A chorus of a thousand voices will render patriotic songs, and Burgomaster Borscht will deliver an address. The bells of all the churches in the city will be rung, and guns will be fired on the artillery ground of Oberwiesenfeld. The celebration will be concluded by the chanting of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

ENGLISH SOCIETY DISTURBED.

Mrs. Jacoby Sues for Alleged Slander the Wife of Earl of Cowley.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An action for damages for slander, which commenced before Justice Hawkins, in the High Court of Justice this morning, is exciting comment in society circles.

Mrs. Jacoby, wife of the brother of J. A. Jacoby, M. P., for the Middle District of Derbyshire, asks the Court to award her damages against Countess Cowley, wife of the Earl of Cowley, who is alleged to have charged that Mrs. Jacoby was the writer of anonymous letters circulated in 1893 in the Badminton district, the best-known hunting district in the west of England.

Mrs. Jacoby took the stand and testified that she and her husband became members of the Badminton Hunt in 1885, at the invitation of the Duke of Beaufort. They were on intimate terms with the members of the Hunt until 1803, when several of the élite ceased to visit her at her home, and cut her in the hunting field.

She believed that Countess Cowley caused this by saying that the witness was the writer of the anonymous letters. She said she believed that Countess Cowley was herself the writer of the letters. She had heard that the Countess was jealous of her.

STEAMER ARGONAUT FOUNDERED

The Assaye and the Austrian, from Montreal, Sighted Icebergs.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British steamer Argonaut, Capt. McGillivray, from Halifax, July 29, for Port Morant, Jamaica, foundered near Port Morant. All on board were saved.

The Argonaut was 1,052 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 17 feet. She was built at Stockton, and was owned by the Argonaut Steamship Company, Limited, of London.

The British steamer Assaye, Capt. Carruthers, at this port from Montreal, reports that July 26 she sighted a number of icebergs in latitude 52 north, between longitude 52 and 51 west.

The British steamer Austrian, Capt. McCulloch, also at London from Montreal, reports sighting icebergs between latitude 52 north, longitude 51 west, and latitude 52 north, longitude 52 west, which latter point she reached on July 29.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS CONFIDENT.

But the Government Will Send More Troops if Necessary.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has informed his political friends that Gen. Martinez Campos has returned to Havana with full confidence in the ability of the Government to suppress the insurrection in Cuba.

Gen. Campos considers the reinforcements already sent to the island amply sufficient to put down the rebellion, but, nevertheless, the Premier says the Government is prepared to send a hundred thousand more troops or even a greater number to Cuba, being resolved to quell the rebellion before the end of the present year.

MATAGAS'S BAND IS DEFEATED.

Two Rebels Under Centero Were Captured by Capt. Bonet.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Col. A. Ebada, who is operating in the Cienfuegos district, reports that the force under his command has had an engagement with a rebel band, led by the bandit, Matagas, at Cienaga de Zapata.

The rebels lost several killed and wounded. One insurgent surrendered. The loss on the Government side was one seriously wounded. Col. Ebada's troops compelled the rebels to retreat.

Capt. Bonet reports from Trinidad that he has had a fight at Condado with an insurgent band under Centro. Two rebels were captured. Two of the Government troops were wounded.

A PRECEDENCE TO BISMARCK.

An Invitation Which His Physician May Make Him Decline.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Standard to-morrow will say that Prince Bismarck has been invited to take part in the laying of the foundation stone of the old Kaiser monument, Aug. 18.

The programme arranged provides that the Prince shall tap the stone immediately after the royal personages present have tapped it, and before Chancellor von Hohenlohe. It is hardly likely that the ex-Chancellor's physician will allow him to attend the ceremonies.

Death of Christophe Thivrier.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—M. Christophe Thivrier, Republican Socialist, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Montluçon, died at his home in that place to-day from an intestinal cancer. He was fifty-four years of age.

Christophe Thivrier, born at Durdat, May 16, 1841, had been a miner, a farmer, and a wine merchant. He became Mayor of Commentry, editor of Lè Socialiste, and a popular political speaker.

A Buda-Pesth Millionaire Killed.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 8.—Ludwig Deutsch, a millionaire builder of this city, of the firm of Haas & Deutsch, was fatally shot while sitting in his office yesterday by a discharged employe named Chaszar.

American Pilgrims Go to Naples.

ROME, Aug 8.—The American pilgrims who have been visiting this city have gone to Naples.

More Street Cleaning Stations.

The new City Chamberlain, Gen. Anson G. McCook, attended the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for the first time yesterday. After the Acting Controller had reported on the sale of bonds and the sale was approved, the clerk read the letter which Col. Waring sent to the Acting Mayor and the newspapers some time ago criticising Alderman Olcott for declaring that the Street Cleaning Commissioner was not much of an economist. Col Waring explained that the stations that he asked for were required for paying the men, and that one station had been established for every fifty men.

Alderman Olcott admitted the authorship of the remark that Col. Waring attributed to him. He said that he did not think it was economy to have so many stations.

Then the board, uninfluenced by the Alderman's remarks, proceeded to give Col. Waring permission to rent some more stations.

The matter of selling the Twenty-third Street Ferry franchise was referred to the Controller.

Order of Red Men to Meet.

The Great Council of New-York of the Improved Order of Red Men will convene in special session Monday, in Tammany Hall. The meetings will probably continue till Friday.

Much interest is shown in this meeting by the 5,000 local Red Men, who have made extensive preparations to entertain the 500 delegates, representing 250 tribes and 20,000 members. A banquet on Wednesday and an excursion to Coney Island on Thursday are included in the plan of entertainment.

Major Strong has been invited to welcome the visitors to New-York, and his address will be responded to by Past Great Sachem George T. Williams. Great Mishinewa Joseph F. Begian, Great Sachem S. J. Ohant, and others will deliver addresses.

The annual election will be held on Wednesday, and important constitutional changes are to be voted upon on Thursday.

SENATOR TILLMAN IN DEBATE

He Argues Against Prof. Dickie, Prohibitionist, and in Favor of the South Carolina Law.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Aug. 8.—Senator B. R. Tillman, ex-Governor of South Carolina, spoke in debate in Prohibition Park to-night against Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Committee of the Prohibition Party. This was the first of two debates on the liquor question. Senator Tillman will enter the lists against ex-Gov. John P. St. John to-morrow night.

The subject of the debate to-night was, "Is the State Control of the Liquor Traffic the Best Method of Promoting Temperance Reform?" The Rev. D. S. Gregory presided, and a jury of twenty-one, selected by the park management, announced to be equally divided between the three political parties, was impaneled to decide which had the best of the evening's debate.

The jury got into a discussion and the verdict will not be announced until to-morrow evening.

Senator Tillman, clad in an alpaca coat, took the platform and unwrapped a half-pint bottle of South Carolina State whisky, with the seal unbroken. The Senator declared that the question of how to control the liquor devil was an issue in nearly every State in the Union. The Prohibitionists, he said, had tackled the liquor demon in Maine, Kansas, and Iowa, and knew how subtle it was and how it brought all the forces of society to its aid.

There were three systems of controlling the traffic, he explained. One—the license system—granted a monopoly to individuals who pushed the business for their personal profit. Prohibition bred "holes in the wall," the "bootlegger" of Iowa, and hypocrites, and could not be enforced. "You can't make men good by statute," the Senator declared. "The liquor habit has come to stay. It is ineradicable. When men want drink they will get it. Even your Roosevelt has not been able to close all of the side doors. I am glad you are having a little trouble over the enforcement of a liquor law up here. It will give you the chance to smell some of the sulphur I have had to smell for the last two years."

The strength of the liquor traffic, he continued, was the element of personal profit in it. The money made out of it. The dispensary system took this element out of the traffic. There was no inducement to push the trade, and it insured the sale of pure liquors, and reduced the trade and all evils connected with it to a minimum.

Prof. Dickie declared that there were only two systems in the liquor traffic. One was prohibition, and the other drunkenness. The attempted enforcement of the law in South Carolina had caused bloodshed, and nearly created a war in that State. It was more of a failure than was prohibition.

If the license system made the State a silent partner in the liquor trade, South Carolina was doubly damned, for it attempted to control the whole traffic, and take all the profits. The system was against the Bible, and it contemplated the ensnaring of 8,000 to 10,000 young men each year to take the place of the topers who dropped out.

Senator Tillman, in reply, showed that the State had ninety-three dispensaries, in place of 613 saloons; that crime and drunkenness had become much less in the State, and that the main reason why the "blind tigers" and all illegal sale of liquor was not stopped was because the Government had an organized force of internal revenue men, who smuggled seized whisky back to the owners, and Judges who backed up the violators of the State laws.

Mr. Dickie, in closing, said the best system of dealing with the liquor traffic was that which did away with it. Government's continuance of the traffic, and that what prohibition needed was prohibition officials to enforce the law. He would have all violators tried by a Prohibition Judge and Prohibition juries selected by Prohibition constables.

THE MOVING SAND HILLS OF ONTARIO

Peculiar Formation Two Hundred Feet High Near Lake Erie.

From The Buffalo Express.

An interesting and wonderful feature of the natural scenery of Lake Erie shores are two immense conically shaped sand formations, in the Township of Houghton, Norfolk County, Ontario, just west of Long Point.

These hills are composed of the light silvery sand peculiar to the shore of the lake, with the one dissimilarity that it appears lighter in bulk than the shore sand, and drifts more readily with the wind. They are situated about a mile apart, the one to the east being the larger. It measures about 200 feet in height from the water level, 1,000 feet in length, and 300 feet in width. When viewed from the surrounding country, it appears like a vast symmetrically formed giant's grave, erected on the lofty promontory, which lies high above, and whose precipitous cliffs wall in the lake for miles. The perfect and clear-cut outlines and gracefully rounded summit, which towers nobly high, excite in one a desire to ascend the steep acclivity, notwithstanding the difficulty of a climp upon an incline of nearly 60 degrees from the horizontal, made even more laborious by the looseness of the sand, which the climber sinks into above his shoetops at every step. But he is right generously rewarded when the summit is reached, for the prospect is beautiful. Looking inland, the country unfolds itself, with its delectable meadows and fields of grain for miles and miles; while in the opposite direction the magnificent view of Erie's broad expanse stretches to the horizon.

These hills, besides their present interest, have a strange evolutionary history ascribed to them, as recorded by some of the early settlers in the vicinity. At one time the summit of the large hill presented a circular plateau with a crater opening into a vast funnel-shaped chasm, with sides nearly vertical, which extended down to a great depth. The bottom of this great amphitheatre was eighty feet in diameter, and upon this natural arena the pioneer youths of many years ago played the game of baseball, to the advantage of requiring no fielders, for, no matter where the ball was thrown or batted, upon striking the sides it would fall to the feet of the players. No trace whatever is now left of the crater. Many are the forms the hill has assumed since then.

If it is the action of the strong southwesterly gales, which for 150 miles have an uninterrupted swoop down the lake, upon the loose sand of the cliff, why are other hills not thus formed by the same force all along the shore in this locality, where the sand appears the same as here? There is a sand mound close to the large hill nearly forty feet high, which has the appearance of growing similar to the others. It is inclosed on three sides with a thick growth of large trees, which it is gradually covering up.

These hills slowly but really change their positions, ever retaining some graceful and strange shape. The old trees that form a dense growth near by are gradually swept over and completely buried in sand. In many places their utmost branches only protrude above the surface of the sides of the ruthless sand monster that smothered and settled upon them. In time, as the hill moves on, these trees are again revealed, broken and dead, of course, with whitened trunks and maimed limbs.

Some twenty years ago the summit of the large hill was crowned by the observatory of the United States Lake Survey. From this observatory, one in the highlands of Pennsylvania, and another on Long Point, a triangle was formed and the most accurate chart of the lake at that time was issued. At present a beacon is the only structure on the hill, having been erected in connection with the survey now being made of the lake by the Canadian Government.

Died After a Kick by Mandel Winters.

Mandel Winters, sixty-two years old, of 122 Attorney Street, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner on the death of Jacob Gilbert, ten years old, of 89 Clinton Street.

Winters was annoyed by a crowd of boys on July 23, and he kicked young Gilbert on the leg. The boy grew sickly after the assault, and on Monday died in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Edward S. Havens Held for Forgery.

Edward S. Havens, thirty-five years old, who is charged in Philadelphia with larceny, forgery, and obtaining money on worthless checks, was held in the Tombs Police Court to await requisition papers.

The specific charge against him is for forging the name of Anna T. Schroeder of 110 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, to a check for $161.54.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11 A. M.—156 Mott Street; Gesero Sylvester; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—86 Ludlow Street; Kilenrock; damage slight.

10:05 P. M.—800 East Thirty-ninth Street; awning; damage, $5.

11:25 P. M.—211 East One Hundred and Third Street; John F. Brown; damage trifling.

GRAND BALL AT NEWPORT

Notable Assemblage of People of Fashion at the Casino.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOW OF COSTUMES

Mrs. William Astor Gives a Dinner to Young People—Large Dinner Party at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Casino subscription ball to-night was a grand affair. The Casino Theatre, where the dance took place, never appeared more attractive. Tall potted plants lined the entrance, and they were also grouped at the sides of the stage, which was set out with richly covered furniture and used as a point of view for the patronesses and their friends who did not dance. Over the galleries and against the pillars were hung rare old tapestries, which completed the decoration of the dance hall. The long lower piazza was inclosed for promenaders. It was lighted with Chinese lanterns. The upper veranda also was inclosed and illuminated. It was used for the supper hall, the repast being served at midnight. No one arrived till 11 o'clock, but in half an hour the theatre was full. There was general dancing until supper time. The cotillion was danced after supper. It was led by James Otis, dancing with Miss Hattie Gammell. Some of the figures were original and caused much merriment. The favors were flowers and ribbon sachets for the ladies, and grotesque objects for the men. Two bands furnished continuous music.

The patronesses were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. F. S. G. D. Hauteville, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse. These ladies were untiring in their efforts. They received and were active during the ball in making it pleasant for everybody.

The attendance was the largest known at a Casino ball. The gowns were unusually elaborate, and Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt wore pink satin and a beautiful pearl necklace. Miss Alice Preston was in white satin, with elaborate trimmings of pink chiffon. Miss Beach was attired in white satin, covered with figures in pink. Miss Gammell wore a gown of rich pink satin, cut low. Her ornaments were large diamonds, and Miss Perkins was in white satin, with silver trimmings. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was in blue satin. Her diamond ornaments were conspicuous. Miss Evelyn Burden and Miss Whitehouse were both gowned in white satin.

Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. Faber Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, F. P. Freeman, Ellis Hoffman, Ogden Codman, W. Asa Syphert, H. McNeil, Mrs. G. V. Hamilton, Alfred Poey, G. M. Tooker, O. H. Harlow, H. R. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Philip Kearney, A. Buchanan Winthrop, A. Souverville, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Reamey, G. R. Fearing, H. D. Cleveland, Miss S. K. Southwick, C. Hyann, Miss Hattie Gammel, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Mrs. C. A. Power, Miss M. Power, Major H. Farnsby Bulwer, Mrs. L. M. Tilghman, J. D. R. Baldwin, E. J. Burlingham, Howard A. Stevenson, Miss Stevens, B. Hamilton, James Otis, J. B. Townsend, Miss Eustis, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. August Belmont, H. Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

Miss Miller, H. R. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Edgar Scott, R. Dudley Winthrop, Mrs. George R. Preston, Miss Preston, Miss Sherman, F. G. d'Hauteville, Prince Loewenstein, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Sr., Miss Hoffman, Mrs. George Hoffman, Capt. G. H. Perkins, Miss Perkins, John N. Brown, Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. F. W. Andrews, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Blight, Victor Sorchan, Miss Dowd, F. J. Dieter, Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, H. O. Sturgis, A. C. Conkling, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, S. E. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, Miss Bonaparte, Mrs. G. L. Bradley, Harry Lehr.

Commodore Gerry, H. G. Angell, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Cecil Barret, Miss Barret, Miss Bessie Hunter, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Rook, Miss Sands, C. E. Sands, Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Miss Davies, O. W. D. Cushing, James V. Parker, Col. and Mrs. G. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Judge J. C. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Stewart M. Brice, R. L. Cottrell, Count Sierstorpff, G. C. Munzig, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, H. B. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Jones, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, F. S. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Max Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh K. Norman, William Lyman, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, W. Harold Brown, Thomas McCaleb, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Delamar, Lieut. W. W. Harts, United States Navy; C. C. Baldwin, H. O. Bax-Ironsides, Joseph Moon, Jr., Lad Westmeath, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Alfred Vanderbilt, W. W. Whitehouse, Prof. Shields, F. J. Dieter, J. N. Howard, William Cutting, Jr., Miss Pennington, P. H. Duryea, Moses Taylor, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Miss Grace Wilson, Atherton Blight, Miss Alice Blight, R. C. Poultney, Edward H. Bulkely, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Miss Cameron, Miss De Blois, Cope Whitehouse, Miss Garrison, John C. Furman, John Bolt, O. H. P. Belmont, the Rev. F. Ward Dennis, Mrs. E. F. Qualtrough, and Capt. N. Ludlow, United States Navy.

Warren F. Leland of the Ocean House gave the inmates of the Children's Home a picnic this afternoon on the hotel grounds. A grab box, out of which each child pulled a shining silver dollar, was a feature. George F. Edmunds, who was at the hotel, addressed the orphans.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages included the following New-Yorkers: Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, guests of James V. Parker; F. S. Polk, guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Mrs. S. D. Ripley, guest of Miss Anna Sands; Miss Otis, guest of James Otis. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot is the guest of Mrs. Winthrop Chanler.

Other arrivals to-day were Mrs. E. Bergh, Miss Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Colton, Miss M. S. Mitchell, Miss M. Durnin, John J. Corwing, Mr. and Mrs. William Popes, Horace A. Davis, J. H. Booth, T. J. Ambrose, Miss Ambrose, C. F. McKim, H. L. Shippy, G. C. Howard, Miss Annie Regan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, C. Burtel, New-York; John S. Wright, W. L. Douglass, J. H. Pierce, Rocnester; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hartt, Montreal; Henry Blokk, St. Petersburg; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ruiss, Miss Emily McGuinis, St. Louis; Charles Greene, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Helmer, Miss May Stearns, Miss Margaret Stearns, W. A. Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Kew, Miss Lulu Kew, Dr. Evans, Ralph Kew, Chicago; J. S. Crowley, Frank W. Brigham, Miss Kate P. Nolan, Miss L. Sullivan, W. H. Colville, F. W. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Easton, Mrs. Mary Smith, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. McCormick, Elizabeth, N. J.; Joseph R. Wainwright, F. King Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Semple, Philadelphia; Miss Margaret F. McGeary, Dr. Lippincott, Pittsburg; Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Copeland, Middleborough, Mass.; George F. Edmunds, Burlington, Vt., H. N. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Providence; Richard M. Bishop, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steere, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clarke, Brookline, Mass; W. R. Austin, Norwich; George H. Russell, Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower of Poughkeepsie arrived at Pinard Cottage for the season to-day. William R. Hunter has rented the Bruen cottage, Catherine Street, for a year.

Mrs. George R. Preston has cards out for a tea at the Country Club Saturday, in honor of Miss Eustis of Paris.

Registered at the Casino to-day were: Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, United States Navy; Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, the Rev. T. Ward Derys, and F. S. Polk of New-York, and Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will arrive Friday for the season. Mr. Keene will play in the polo tournament.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included Mrs. Edwin O. Lewis, Miss Christian G. Lewis, Haverford, Penn.; Miss Margaret C. Maule, E. T. Comfort, Randall Chase, Philadelphia; Carleton Hale, Providence; I. E. Vail, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Peirce, Taunton; E. F. Wickham, Miss Lucy Wickham, St. Louis; Mrs. C. E. Souther, Miss M. Souther, Miss E. M. Souther, Orange, N. J.

Mrs. William Astor had her second dinner company of the week this evening. It was a very pleasant affair. The floral decorations were charming. Mrs. Astor presided at the table after receiving in the drawing room. Her guests, all young people, were: Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Winthrop Rutherford, R. T. Wilson, Jr.; Moses Taylor, Lord Westmeath, Reginald Ronalds, H. O. Bax-Ironsides, Whitney Warren, Center Hitchcock, C. E. Sands, Lispenard Stewart, Perry Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Miss Garrison, Miss Tiffany, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Hoffman, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Blight, and Miss Eustis.

The very largest cottage entertainment of the day was Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner party. She entertained forty, who ate in two dining rooms, each being elaborately decorated with flowers. Later all went to the Casino ball in drags.

Miss Josephine Johnson and Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Francis P. Freeman gave a musicale from 4 to 6 this afternoon to 150 guests. It was one of the brilliant affairs of the season. Archie Crawford, Miss Hastings, Miss Foote, and Alfred G. Langley rendered a delightful programme of music.

A DEBUTANTE AT BAR HARBOR.

Miss Louise Garland Enters Society at a Ball Given by Her Father.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—A ball was given to-night at the Kebo Valley Club by James A. Garland of New-York, in honor of Miss Louise Garland, who makes her début this evening. The ballroom and the entire clubhouse was decorated and illuminated beautifully. Japanese lanterns were placed at intervals of a few feet all over the large grounds. The clubhouse itself was decorated in the Oriental style, with draperies and potted plants. The reception room held a rich display of flowers. The entire ceiling of the ballroom was covered with feather pines. Turkey red lined the walls, festooned with wreaths of myrtle. Large palms were ranged on the side of the ballroom.

The ball was opened at 11 o'clock by the débutante, leaning on the arm of G. F. Arnold. She was attired in pure white satin, cut décolletée, with puff laced sleeves, and carried an immense bouquet of roses. Mrs. James A. Garland, Mrs. Tudor, Mrs. George T. Baker, and Mrs. James A. Garland, Jr., received. The favors were beautiful, and consisted of large Japanese dolls and crepe tissue parasols for the ladies, and exquisite little coxcombs for the gentlemen.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Col. and Mrs. E. W. Bass, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Bergney, Miss Catharine C. Bergner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Black, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Robert Pendleton Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Caru, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Coles, Miss M. Coles, Miss Natalie De Castro, George S. Dorr, Miss Anne Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Roger Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Nora Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Maud Hall, Valentine G. Hall, Edward Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Joseph Harriman, Prof. George Harris, Harry Anderson, Miss Henning, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Miss Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay, Harold McCormick, Hugh McMillan, Mrs. Louis Warfield, John Markoe, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell, John S. Newbold, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson, Miss Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly.

Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Shipley, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley, Miss Seeley, Dr. Edward A. Smith, Miss Josephine Smith, Miss Mary Scott, James Ross Todd, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting, James T. Woodward, Miss Whitney, Payne Whitney, W. H. Whitney, William Laimbeer, Nathaniel Reynall, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Miss Ethel Ketcham Dominick, Miss Whittier, Miss Lockwood, Victor Loew, William Loew, Robert Graham, Phenix Ingraham, Robert Emmett, A. T. Kemp, the Misses Andrews, Miss Stokes, the Misses Harrison, the Misses Knowlton, Miss Norwood, Miss Morgan, Miss Alyss Connelly, Miss Florence Worden, and Miss Kemp. The diplomatic corps was represented by Mavroyeni Bey, Alfred Leghait, Raymond Leghait, Baron and Baroness Hengelmueller, Count Szchenyi, M. Vogel and Comte Buisseret. Ex-Secretary Whitney and J. Pierpont Morgan were also among the guests.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New-York gave a luncheon to-day at Kebo to a party of twelve, consisting of J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, ex-Secretary Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Grand Foster, Mrs. Henry W. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Burd Redmond, and Mrs. E. S. Randolph.

ALL LENOX OUT OF DOORS.

The Weather Perfect for All Open-Air Amusements.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 8.—The mercury has behaved better to-day than yesterday, and only reached 74° at 2 o'clock, which was the maximum. The day was bright, with just breeze enough to make driving, bicycling, and golf delightful. After the two previous hot days everybody was out to enjoy all sorts of outdoor sports.

Among the driving parties that were in Lenox to-day was the four-in-hand of Mr. Crouse of Utica. He had with him William Delehanty of New-York, his guest; Mrs. Bradford and Miss Stearns of Utica, and Mrs. Crouse. Mr. Crouse drove four handsome light bays, attached to a break, with yellow running gear and dark body picked out in yellow. He drove to Tryingham to see the artillery practice.

George Westinghouse, Jr., has just placed an electric launch on Laurel Lake. He has a private dock where Erskine Park borders upon the lake. Mrs. Westinghouse has for a guest her sister, Mrs. George Wadsworth of New-York.

Lewis C. Greenleaf of the Bell Telephone Company in Boston is the guest of Mrs. William B. Bacon.

Baron Schonberg of Rome, who has been the guest of Miss Edith Roth, has gone to New-York, and will sail for Europe Saturday.

There has been some spirited golf playing at the links to-day, and many spectators have occupied the piazza of the Clubhouse to watch the matches.

FINE FOR RIDING AND DRIVING.

The Horses at Richfield Springs Have a Busy Day of It.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The beautiful weather brought out about all the horses in town to-day. There was a great turn-out of riders, as well as of drivers.

A. S. Logan started to-day from the Spring House for a trip to Cooperstown, accompanied by his family. After visiting all the places of interest in that handsome village, they returned to Five Mile Point, on Otsego Lake, for dinner.

The entertainment to be given on Monday evening next for the benefit of the Road Fund promises to be one of the finest of the season. It will be given under the dire

HOW COLONIES ARE MADE

Great Britain's Wonderful Success in That Direction.

ITS METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Combines What Is Good in Policies of Other Nations—Never Forgets Its Own Interests and Rarely Gives Up Territory.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Newfoundland and the apparently hopeless nature of the crisis which involved that colony in commercial ruin affords a curious study in modern colonial history. The downfall of a couple of banks completely paralyzed every branch of industry, and that at a time when the prospects of the island were more hopeful than ever before. Of its 42,200 square miles of area only a strip along the coast has been populated. The interior is generally in a wild state, but surveys had been made, and a railroad system had actually been commenced which, when completed, would have made all parts of the island accessible for settlement and permitted its rich farming lands and vast mineral fields to be worked with profit.

Everything looked promising in spite of the bitter feeling which existed between the political parties, and which retarded the ready flow of capital. But the crisis of the banks, involving widespread disaster, put the colony back a couple of decades. For years it has been taught, in accordance with modern British colonial policy, to look for nothing from the Home Government except the presence of a Governor and a paternal supervision of all the statutes passed by its General Assembly and of its legal decisions. The sister colony of Canada will help it only on a commercial basis, and with a view of making a profit out of its misfortunes.

When the crisis came to a head a cry was raised for annexation to the United States, but it was repressed by the influence of the governing powers, and a movement for admission into the Canadian Dominion was met by a blunt refusal on the part of the Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The treaty complications which make such an institution as the French Shore possible are not congenial to the Canadian statesmen, and they had no wish to add to the Dominion's debt some $8,500,000 and a territory whose gross annual expenditure far exceeds its revenue.

In these circumstances all that remains for Newfoundland to do is to bear with patience the misfortunes which have overtaken it. It will have to continue its relations yet a while with the British Colonial Office, and patience is about as valuable an aid in sustaining those relations as can be imagined. The manner in which the London authorities may deal with the Newfoundland troubles will be worth watching as indicative of how far Lord Rosebery's imperial federation ideas influenced the Government. Meanwhile, the crisis revived renewed attention to the colonial policy of England, and to the manner in which the affairs of Greater Britain are administered in London.

Colonial System Unique.

In many ways the colonial system of England is unique. It differs from that of Rome, for what in modern times have been erroneously spoken of as Roman colonies have been in reality territories won by the sword and kept by the sword. In the days when Spain was at the height of its power its colonies were on the basis of conquest, and its first operation in a new country was to send over an army or to export the dignitaries and best paid officials of the Government, and then wait for developments. Portugal's colonies have been,and are to-day, held for revenue only.

France went into the colonization business mainly because it helped along its vanity, and its territories have never proved either remunerative or satisfactory, and have been a constant source of trouble. Its great field formerly was North America, but that is now gone, and Africa has taken its place. Algeria is little better than a camping and exercising ground for troops. Sahara is a colony only in name. Senegambia is difficult to manage, and Dahomey and the Congo are simply experiments as yet. The French have never been prosperous colonists, and it is alleged by many thinkers that they lack the most essential qualifications—endurance, stability, and grit, and coolness and resourcefulness in all circumstances, conditions, and dangers—which are necessary to success.

Germany appears to consider it necessary to its dignity to have a colony or two, just as our fashionable American churches think it incumbent on them to maintain a mission, and has acquired by "agreement" extensive territories in Africa and a number of islands in the Pacific. How she will succeed with them remains to be seen. Belgium has no colonies, but her King is "Sovereign" of the Congo Free State in Africa, a territory having an area of at least 872,000 square miles and over 15,000,000 people most of whom never heard of their European ruler. Italy assumes to be an African power by virtue of her petty conquests there, but it would have been better for the Italian people and the Italian Treasury if King Humbert's Ministers had left the Dark Continent alone. Russia does not colonize, it conquers.

Great Britain's colonizing policy varies from that of other European countries, inasmuch as it combines what is good in them all, and, while its own interests are never forgotten, it tries, according to its lights, to improve the country and the people over which its flag is displayed. It may send in one cargo Bibles and rum to Zanzibar; it may export bogus jewelry, sham cutlery, and shoddy of all sorts to Natal and Cape Colony, but it establishes schools, a settled government, insures respect for human life and stability of personal possessions, develops resources, and protects the missionaries of the Gospel in their heroic and noble labors, and this principle is impartially afforded to workers belonging to all creeds.

Of course, such an amount of civilization costs money, which the country benefited has, ultimately at least, to pay, but the result is improvement in every respect, according to modern ideas. The natives lose their independence, which possibly they little value or appreciate, or often even understand, but in return they can join in the procession of modern progress and the march of civilization and be in harmony and touch with the rest of the world. The day is past when England would seize upon a country with an established and recognized and responsible government and hold it at the sword's point for colonizing or revenue purposes. Even Egypt, which some people look upon as British territory, is yet simply a province of Turkey, and has its own sovereign and Government. Great Britain looks after its finances, recommends improvements in the management of affairs, and its army of occupation, of less than 5,000 men is intended more to keep other nations out than to retain (according to present notions, at all events,) a permanent hold upon the country.

The Spanish System.

The Spanish system of sending out dignitaries to take possession of a country, and then, having organized a government, with comfortably-salaried officers, waiting with more or less patience for the country to develop itself or for colonists to pour in, has been tried by England and proved to be a decisive failure. Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake attempted to organize or build up colonies, but failed miserably, and the early history of this country can furnish plenty of other instances of similar failures.

The greatest of all these early colonizing grandees was, however, Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, a persevering and poetically inclined Scotsman who flourished during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and was a prime favorite with both these sovereigns. Stirling got the notion that there was money to be made in founding colonies, and from James and Charles, between 1621 and 1635, he obtained very extensive grants of land, more extensive, in fact, than he or his Kings had any conception of. From a map of the "principal portion" of the territories conveyed to the Earl by these grants it is seen that they included the whole of Canada and Newfoundland, the present States of Michigan, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, (including Long Island, which the Earl named after himself,) Pennsylvania, Ohio, and part of Maryland. One of his charters was so vague that he had a right to claim the whole country right across from and north of Pennsylvania to the Pacific if he had cared. He tried hard to colonize his territory, wrote books and pamphlets to show how beneficial colonies were, and he even organized parties of colonists and shipped them across the Atlantic to what he thought were the most likely points where thriving beginnings might be made. But all his schemes proved disastrous failures, and the Earl died a bankrupt, the most conspicuous instance on record of a man being "land poor."

The modern fashion in colonizing is simply to acquire the land, appoint a "resident," and then educate the people at home to the advantage it offers for settlement. The natives do not occupy the first place in the regards of the Government. If they are amenable to "reason," according to British official idea, and are not afraid of being civilized, they may go on in their various ways and carry on the battle of life side by side with the white settlers, as in Aden and Ceylon; they may become amalgamated with the colonist, and out of the mixture of races a new people may arise, as is the case in Southern Africa, or they may gradually become extinct and utterly vanish from the face of the earth, as has been the case in Tasmania.

When the natives or aborigines prove peaceful, and are contented with the order of things introduced by the new-comers, they get along well enough, better indeed in every sense than under the old order of things; but if they pine for independence, if they chafe under the control of the newcomers, if they dispute with them about material things, if they resort to even the semblance of force to protect what they consider their rights, or to resent any wrongs, their treatment is merciless and bloodthirsty. Once a colony has its legal system established the natives can appeal to its protection, and might rely upon being fairly treated, but aboriginesd ono t understand law courts or legal systems, and believe that wrongs can be righted in a more simple and straightforward way.

The inducements which are offered to colonists are mainly grants of land, it being an axiom in the Colonial Office that the first immigrants to any new field should be agriculturists. Besides these gifts of land, generally between 80 and 160 acres, according to the size of the family, the immigrant can generally get as much more as he wants alongside of his Government gift at a nominal rate. Assisted passages are often provided, and in most cases the immigrant is landed at a station where he can remain until such time as he can find his land and build a rough home on it for the use of his family.

When the agricultural element is fairly started, attention is turned by the authorities to the necessary trades—carpenters, wheelwrights, plumbers, masons, &c.—and these, in turn, are offered holdings of land and assisted passages to the new colony. After a while servant girls are offered marked inducements—even free passage being in instances tendered—and these find ready employment on their arrival, while nearly all get married within six months afterward, a condition which is not stated in the official list of benefits issued by the Government, but is fully considered and hoped for by the young women who make the venture.

Such are the main inducements held out to attract colonists. To an English agricultural laborer, the holding of "a bit of land" in his own name seems the height of earthly greatness, and John Hodge, with his smockfrock, his little unhealthy cottage, his pittance of a few shillings a week, his hard fare, and with the workhouse looming up before him as his haven of rest when overtaken by old age, does a wise thing when he determines to emigrate and become his own landlord, his own master. Merry England is all well enough for those who can afford to be merry, but to those who have to toil wearily in all weathers and all bodily conditions for a recompense that barely provides necessary food and raiment of the coarsest description, the merriment is a mockery, and independence and manhood are little better than empty phrases.

For a country so overcrowded as England these inducements have proved quite sufficient to build up colonies that are now in reality empires. The gold fever in Australia certainly swelled the population of that country at an extraordinarily rapid rate, but even without that attraction its own advantages would have made it popular among English people. Indeed, a well-known Australian statesman recently declared that the only real good the gold craze did to Australia was to make the country better known, more talked about than it otherwise would have been in England. It was more an advertisement than anything else. New-Zealand has become a rich and populous colony without a gold agitation, and so have several other places in what is now geographically defined as Australasia. The same inducements have helped to populate Canada, and some, if not all of them, are still offered to farmers, mechanics, laborers, and domestic servants in Quebec and Halifax, while free homesteads of 160 acres are awaiting actual settlers in Manitoba and many other parts of the Dominion.

How Colonies Are Managed.

The entire colonial system of Great Britain is managed by the Colonial Office in London, presided over by one of the principal Secretaries of State. That personage, with his Parliamentary and private secretaries, vacates the office with any change of Ministry, but these officers exert only a passing effect upon the administration of the colonies, or rather, they are mainly engaged in seeing that the theories and notions of the Ministry of which they are a part are, as far as possible, carried into effect, as also the rules and regulations and policy sanctioned by acts of Parliament or ordered by her Majesty's Privy Council.

The real work of the Colonial Office is done by its permanent officers, appointed mainly under the provisions governing the British civil service, who hold office for life. This brings about and maintains a continuity of administration and a certain degree of stability of method which would be impossible were the Colonial Office a purely Parliamentary one, of which the entire army of officers would be removed with each change of the Cabinet. The business of the office, in the main, is simply administrative, and the policy is to make each colony pay its own expense as soon as possible. The assisted passages are not paid for by Great Britain, but by the respective colonies, and when one is not able to pay for such inducements the money is simply advanced, and has to be repaid some day.

The first governing officer in a new colony is a "British Resident," whose salary is invariably paid out of the local revenue. Then, as British interests increase, a Judge is appointed, and so on one after another as the country becomes developed, other officers are added, until it has a full set of dignitaries from a Governor to a Resident Agent in London. Another step is gained when the colony rises to the dignity of having a Legislature of its own, and passes local laws, which, however, are subject to revocation by the Colonial Office. This latter right is rarely exercised, however, except where foreign complications are likely to arise, and in domestic legislation the colonial Parliaments are to all intents and purposes independent. They even pass laws in opposition to those on the British statute books. Thus, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is still illegal in Great Britain, although the influence of the Court and the desire of a majority of the people have been exerted in favor of the abolition of the law prohibiting it. In Australia, Canada, and most of the colonies such a marriage would be perfectly legal and binding. In many other ways the colonial laws are at direct variance with those prevailing in England, and this has led many thinkers to believe that the time is at hand when some change must be made in the relations of many of the colonies to the mother country.

Even in the colonies themselves such thoughts of change are rife. England is everywhere spoken of kindly enough, but the sentiment is widespread in Australia, New-Zealand, Canada, and even in some sections of Africa that the time for leading strings is past, and that perfectly independent movement is necessary to full development. Of course, the colonies have British financial backing in whatever improvement schemes they engage in, and a knowledge that they are part and parcel of a vast and rich empire gives them a degree of stability, confidence, and respect which they would certainly not otherwise as yet possess.

But England contributes little to their maintenance, and, excepting that the British flag would protect their coasts, they are at the mercy of any foreign power which might choose to invade them. In times gone past, Great Britain used to maintain regiments or troops in all her colonies, but these have gradually been withdrawn until now her colonial army consists of one small regiment in Malta and two in the West Indies. A garrison is maintained at Halifax, N. S., but that is to keep that port in constant readiness to be a base of supplies should the time ever arrive when a British army should have to be sent to Canada, rather than for the protection of the country itself. Practically the larger colonies get more sentiment than anything else nowadays from the mother country, and that is never a very substantial commodity under any circumstances.

When the change in relations does come, as come it will, what precise form it may take is difficult to foresee. Many schemes have been mooted, although none appears yet to have assumed definite shape, or to have captured the public fancy. The most promising, however, is that so ably advocated by Lord Rosebery of imperial federation, which is to give home rule to every country and colony in the empire, and to have the general affairs of the empire and its foreign relations governed by a really Imperial Parliament, to which each local Parliament would have the right to send representatives. This scheme would at once give the most perfect home rule to Ireland, to Scotland, to Wales, to India, and to other countries, while it would make Canada, Australia, and all the colonies, large and small, have a proportionate share in shaping the destinies of the empire, of which they would be recognized and integral parts.

England's outlying empire may be divided into two general sections—the colonies proper and the dependencies. Thus, Canada is a colony, while Cyprus is a dependency. The colonies cost very little, but the dependencies cost a great deal, and are zealously guarded by British troops and war vessels. The cost, however, is, whenever possible, borne by the dependency, but if it is not able to do so the amount expended is carefully charged against it, and some day the account will be balanced.

Cyprus as an Example.

In the case of Cyprus, a comparatively recent acquisition, the methods of the Colonial Office can be clearly illustrated. In its last fiscal year the revenues of the island were £177,054. The expenditure amounted to £117,654. Out of that about £8,000 was spent in the salary of the Governor and legal, civil, and military officers, and about £88,000 as the share of the revenue agreed to be paid by treaty to Turkey. The Sultan did not get this sum, however, as it was kept (and will be kept each year) to pay some of the financial losses which Great Britain has sustained in her monetary dealings with the Sublime Porte. The surplus of receipts over expenditures is carefully noted, and the money deposited in the English Treasury.

One great advantage of the colonies and dependencies to the mother country is the number of comfortable offices they provide for titled personages who are ambitiously inclined or whose income is none the worse for a sensible addition, and for younger sons, scions of nobility, and the poverty-stricken among all sections of "the gentry." Most of these are in office for revenue only, and their work would be better and more efficiently performed were it done by the people of the colonies themselves.

The Governor General of Canada gets £10,000 a year; the Governor of New South Wales, £7,000; the Governor of Victoria, £10,000; the Governor of South Australia, £5,000; the Governor of Queensland, £5,000; the Governor of Jamaica, £6,000; the Governor of Cape Colony, £8,000, and so on. One might go through a long list of officers earning salaries of from £100 upward, who, for all practical purposes, might be wiped out of existence to-morrow. These salaries are paid by the respective colonies, and in many cases form a severe drain upon their resources.

Within recent years the colonial system has in several places been passing into the hands of "companies," organized under direct statutes of Parliament and under the control of the Colonial Office, but otherwise possessing sovereign powers. They are devised on the basis of the old Hudson Bay Company, so far as their commercial and financial management are concerned. Like the old East India Company, however, which so nearly lost the great dependency of India to the British crown, these companies can arm their own troops and utilize the services of armed ships should they feel so disposed. In the future these organizations are certain to give trouble to the home authorities, but in the meantime they take the burdens of government and development off the shoulders of the Colonial Office.

These companies, however, have one object in view, that of making money and of returning the largest possible dividends to their stockholders. They have no care of the future except in connection with revenue, and that must be had even although the territory occupied is impoverished and exhausted and the natives be swindled and maltreated. These companies or colonies are managed on Portuguese principles, and will in the end prove a curse to the scene of their operations instead of a benefit. They can lease out their privileges to subordinate companies, appoint their own police, and import what they please and charge what they please. Their rules are the laws which virtually prevail in their territories, and the profits they expect to wring out of the land are to be devoted simply to enriching their stockholders.

The last quarter of a century an idea has sprung up in England that the policy of civilization has been carried to its extreme limit, and several Liberal statesmen have professed that it would be better for the country to retire from some of its possessions, rather than to acquire fresh provinces. In 1864, quite a parade of righteous sentiment was made when the Ionian Islands were turned over to Greece, the country to which they really belonged, and many optimistic philosophers believed that a new era of peace and good will had begun. But the British people in reality parted with the islands on the same principle that a prudent merchant sacrifices some of his stock—because it has become unfashionable, shopworn, or unprofitable. The pickings on the islands in the shape of offices were few, the natives were in a condition of constant revolt, and the business of governing and defending them drew £100,000 every year out of the British Treasury. So John Bull, like the prudent merchant that he is, "unloaded" when he saw a convenient opportunity, and that he did so amid a blaze of moral fireworks and gushing sentimentalities was simply in keeping with his business methods.

The little Island of Helgoland was more recently surrendered to the German Government from similar motives. The outlet on the ocean had become more an ornament than a necessity. The Germans wanted it, and its retention by Great Britain was likely, sooner or later, to lead to trouble, and so it was transferred to the country to which it naturally belonged, and John Bull got in exchange any amount of German good will and more square miles of land in Africa than he can exactly count at present.

These two instances are about all that the anti-colonization notion, or whim, rather—for it is nothing more—has brought about in the way of relinquishing foreign territory over which a protectorate has been established. The last three or four Liberal Cabinets have treated the larger colonies very brusquely and more or less irritated the Australians and Canadians, making them think that some sort of change in their relations would be beneficial; but, on the whole, the English policy has been and is to keep all it can and add as much as possible, so long as the extension of business does not make too severe a drain upon the annual Treasury budget.

Hardly a year passes in which the empire is not added to by conquest, settlement, annexation, or treaty, and this, as far as can be seen, is likely to go on for some time to come. The Anglo-Saxon race has apparently a genius for colonizing which appears to flourish in all circumstances, and the mistaken policy which led to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 is not likely to be repeated. That was a useful lesson to England, and was and is a salutary example to the rest of the world.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF BIRD'S EGGS

The Breeding Grounds of Wild Game in Alaska Despoiled.

From The Seattle (Washington) Argus.

There is but little doubt that from twenty to twenty-five thousand dozen eggs are taken for their albumen from nests in the Alaska hatcheries annually. In gathering these, nearly as many more are thrown away, having been partly hatched. Thus it will be seen that the destruction of eggs is something enormous. With the sportsmen shooting the game in civilization, and the robbing of the nests in Alaska, it will only be a short time before our ducks, geese, and swan will be game of the past.

The manufacture of firearms, as well as sportsmen, must see that this robbery will affect them, and it is to their interest that they do what they can to have this matter brough before the Secretary of the Treasury, that steps may be taken to send some one to these breeding grounds to make a thorough investigation, and stop this wanton destruction.

It will doubtless be of interest to know something about these breeding grounds. Along the Yukon, and the river emptying into Golivin Bay, are large areas of low lands, where the duck, goose, and swan do their nesting. In early Spring hundreds of thousands of these birds may be seen coming from the South to this far-away land, to build their nests and hatch their young, only to meet their worst enemy, the nest robber.

If you will take a map of Alaska, you will find the Yukon River emptying into the Behring Sea, and north of the Yukon you will find Golivin Bay. South of the Yukon is another large river, called Kuskoquim, and still further south, one equally large, called Nushegak. Along these rivers are large hatching grounds, where eggs are also gathered.

These bird's nests are so thick that on the breeding grounds it is almost impossible to step without crashing into a nest. But the grounds are not of so great an area as a few years ago.

As an illustration of the enormous number of birds in this region, the manner in which the natives kill them may be cited. They have six sinew strings about three feet in length, fastened together at one end by a large quill, while at the other end are ivory balls, pear-shaped and about the size of a walnut. They approach a flock of ducks or geese at dusk, and commence swinging these sinew thongs until the six strings whirling above their heads resemble the spokes in a hub. When the birds rise to fly, the sinew thongs are thrown into the flock, the ivory balls causing the sinew to wind around the neck, leg, or wing of the bird whichever it may strike first. Sometimes as many as a dozen are captured at one throw.

PARIS'S JOYFUL FESTIVAL

Infinite Grace Displayed by Amusement in Little Things.

POLITICS OF BARONNE DESLANDES

Nini Buffet Collects Money for the Poor by Singing in the Streets —Art and Life of Miolan-Carvalho.

PARIS, July 14.—As I write in the early morning hour the great day seems jovial; not with the exaggeration of cannon sounding, nor the blowing of trumpets; neither the marching of the soldier lads, for, with that rare French method of routine, the Bois de Boulogne grew rosy and glittering by their coming in the sunset of last evening, and the sudden comfortable chilliness of the atmosphere had rendered the ordeal both pleasant and picturesque, and all night was both busy and merry in the vicinity of Longchamps. The bright, particular feature of this year's celebration is the dancing.

All Paris has seemingly gone mad on the fantastic toe. There are balls everywhere. There seems to be no limit to age or condition. People of all grades and of many years rush off to take a dance as we might take a drink. It seems to have grown a necessity, and the improvised music has not even the sweetness or the measure of a modern hand organ. It has the jingle, and tails suffices. The hackmen get down from their box seats, and the bus driver joins, while awaiting his turn, and every pretty bonne who passes must take a swing or avoid the quarter. It is popular delight in its broadest sense, for only the people are here, and the provincials who come to combine business and family visiting with the round-trip railroad tickets count the hours too closely to permit much unexpected frivolity.

The city gods have made a point of popularity. They have illuminated all the executive quarters, using the Arab wire oil holders on wooden frames—these representing stars or columns. They have concentrated the orchestra stands so as to divide the multitudes, and even the small theatres have joined in the gratuitous-performance creed, so that division, contrary to dictum, will promote strength and concord. The cancan is no feature of the occasion, let me say. In the frequent quadrilles sometimes a dandy beau or the most ambitious up-to-date beauty will endeavor to elaborate a laborious kick, but it falls flat, and the usual heavy right up and down jump savors more of the village "bourree" than it does of Moulin Rouge caprice.

The people dance ungracefully, with any amount of exertion and perspiration, but they have a staying power which is remarkable. The winecup fills, but the sweet syrups or coco have just as many devotees, and their combination of tastes makes a balance. To-night people will be gay, but they will not be drunk.

Considering all things, the political outlook is full of golden haze. The coming Russian-Chinese loan suits everybody. It will be swallowed up quickly, and to the bitter grief of the many left outside. Switzerland has grown near. Cheese and wines are to journey more comfortably and with facility. M. Meline has found it wise to make a sacrifice of French interests. This has been done with a keen sense of possible events. The land of William Tell is a high road, and Gothard might easily become the free pass to the united enemy of Italy and Germany. The French are jubilant, too, because of the new military law of the Helvetian republic. Every man a soldier, and no money received to pay the bill of exemption. The Swiss residents here are not so pleased.

Cherbourg is going to give enthusiastic welcome to the Spanish men-of-war, and Paris will suddenly learn something more of these neighbors than the Boulevards now recognize. There will be a higher education than the zitanas, espados, and torreros can create. France is not going to pieces, either, because political cranks unfurl the banner of decentralization. Louis XIV. commanded; the State was himself, and all the Governments have respectfully followed suit, and the people would like nothing else. They want to be led. They want to be whipped into obedience when they rebel. It would take an entire century to teach them anything else, and France is larger than Switzerland, and, unlike America, it has no Atlantic Ocean to horizon the east. The infinite grace of the Parisian nature is the possibility of interest and amusement in little things. The Russian hors d'oeuvres are famous; but mark how the nation eat them before the meal and wash them down with Rummel strong. The Parisian loves the queerly tasting eccentricities, but he sits at the dinner table, after the soup, and he merely excites his appetite without full satisfaction. And for the 14th one of the prettiest of the social queens has served up an unexpected, excitingly bold hors d'oeuvre. The Figaro of this morning must have smiled in his soap froth as he offered the astonishing panegyric upon Kaiser William. It is a note of the times, for would even the Baronne Deslandes—ex-Countess de Fleury, and in literature "Ossit"—have dared to have told all this truth, mixed with fancy and legend, even a few months ago? I doubt it. You will certainly hear more of this chapter, and read various translations and opinions of its words. I mean simply to say here how and when I saw the writer—a charming personality, by the way, and one of the shining lights of the intimate circle presided over by the Princess de Polignac, nee Singer.

I met the Baroness by mere chance last Winter, in the studio of Marcius-Simons, where she was looking at the paintings destined to the Avery exhibition in New-York. There were two other notabilities in the studio, but without previous appointment, I fancy. One was Sarah Bernhardt, and the other Jean Lorrain, the poet. The Baroness was a picture—in striking contrast to the Empress of the stage—and both in their general outline, costume, and art lore have always remained prominent in my mind. Bernhardt wore a bright green velvet, long and sweeping to the ground, and her famous diamond chain around her neck. Orchids were thrust in her belt ribbon, and the usual Sarah bonnet framed in the golden hair. She was like an indolent willow—fragile and bending, full of interest, too, but never losing her grace in power or motion. The Baroness seemed to be the quicksilver, rushing embodiment of the fin de siècle impulse. Speaking English faultlessly, Spanish, too, and German as well, in her short, thick robe of sealskin, the throat cut out low and studded with turquoises, the Baroness, with a coronet of Autumn leaves forming a mysterious bonnet of rare taste, seemed a woodland fairy—she moved impetuously about. When she liked she loved; when she loved, she said so. She was sitting then for a portrait, and Burne Jones was the artist; but the fogs were too dark, she said; neither the painter nor the model could harmonize 'n touch.

The lady has a doll figure; small, almost tiny, but exquisitely molded. Her face is peculiar: very pale, with a large mouth, beautiful dark eyes, and raven hair, carelessly twisted and held by turgois pins. Her conversation was delightful, full of sunshine, and entirely devoid of pedantry, yet showing thought and an entire knowledge at least of art matters, topics, and progress. Here is this exquisitely clever, dainty little woman boldly handling the political pen, which must prick a thousand sensibilities and fret nervously the very thin skin of patriotism. Is she rusé, and will it pass for a woman's instinct and caprice? In any event, it is a sensation.

I was passing in the Rue de Quatre Septembre yesterday when a crowd near the Austrian Bank attracted my attention, and curiosity urged my pushing my way through some five or seven hundred people into the courtyard, where Nini Buffet and her two companions were singing. Mr. Pipelet had invited the policeman to "constater" that his dwelling had been taken by storm, and then—his conscience at peace with the world and his landlord—he, too, settled himself down to enjoy the familiar song of "Jenny, the Workgirl." So familiar it was that all joined in the chorus, and one wished that the crowd might be hired for "Tannhäuser."

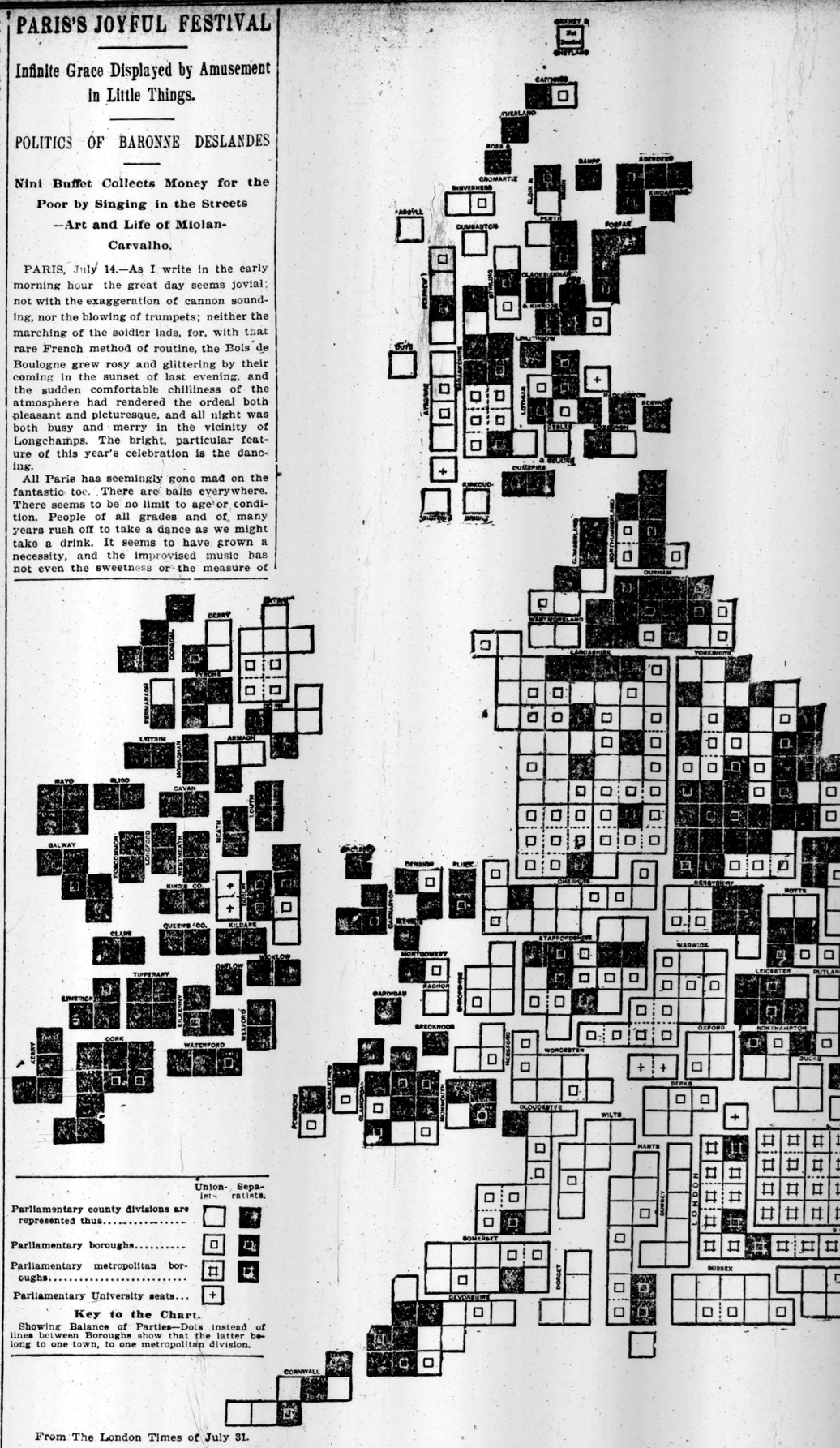
The sous rained down; five-franc silver coins and one-hundred-franc bills, serving as envelopes, and all this was given to Nini, who had decided—with Séverine—that she would thus give her holiday to the poor. She is not pretty, this now illustrious Nini. Her olive skin and dark eyes and hair could almost give her Gitana birth. She wears the cotton gown of the workgirl, and her hair is twisted up on the top of her head "à la diable." She goes straight about her business, sings as if she was doing it for bread, and with a will. She is harvesting popularity, of course. Why not? Are not hundreds of francs dropping into empty, miserable pockets, and is not the novel idea a glorious one? All the funds are taken to the different newspapers to which Séverine is a contributor, and she herself carries the money to the suffering. Honor to good women, whatever their political creed may be or their calling.

A shadow has come to the artistic world. Others will write of the long, the very full, hard-working career of Mme. Miolan-Carvalho, and how a very small, sweet voice was carefully trained, exquisitely tuned, to do great and magnificent work. It was only accomplished by strong will; for it the artist sacrificed her entire life. She was obliged to nurse her voice as one might some delicate child, and on singing days she neither spoke nor listened. She saw no one, cloistered herself, as it were, to become at night the perfect artist, the purest, the most ideal songstress the world has ever known.

Not even Patti ever sung like Miolan, and yet the latter was scarcely gifted, in an exceptional sense, at least. But all this the world recognizes. It knows, too, the true worth, the genuine goodness of the woman, the spotless refinement and devotion of the wife and mother. Her life was beautiful, unblemished, and touching in its dignity, even in disaster; for her husband's artistic devotion to the Opéra Comique had not brought back fortune when the fire came; and then long years of discouragement followed, until the manager was again called to shape the destinies of the subventional stage. The death of Mme. Carvalho is a cruel blow to her husband and son, and a large circle of friends will mourn with true and tender sympathy.

Some cry and some laugh when the tax roll is called. The "forains" belong to the latter class. These modern Bohemians living in their wagons, setting up their show tents in village, lane, and country town, and who conquer Paris to-day for twenty-four hours, are finally happy because their claim upon life is officially recognized, and they must pay up regularly like respectable citizens. They are no longer outcasts. Happiness can be found anywhere, even in tax-paying—only one must know how to look for it.

The great, the good, the humane "mot de la fin" is the official note that—for the first time in medical history and perhaps in the annals of human misery—there has been only one death in seven days—dating June 23 to June 29—from diphtheria, owing to the use of the serum of Dr. Roux.



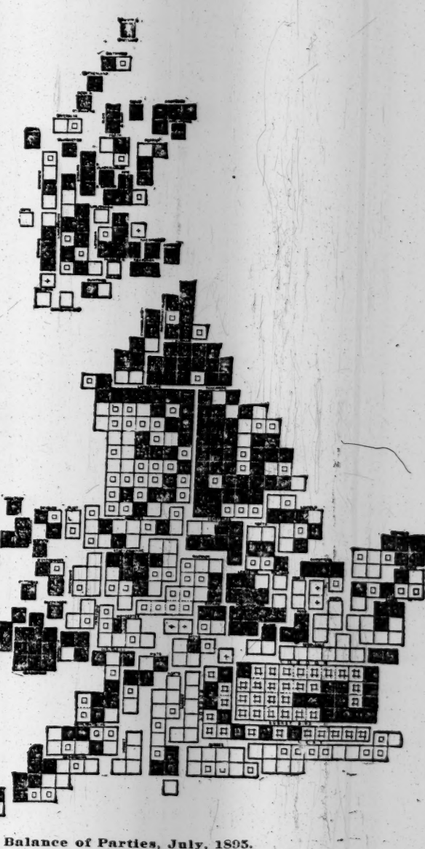
	Unionists.	Separatists.
Parliamentary county divisions are represented thus.....	□	■
Parliamentary boroughs.....	▯	▮
Parliamentary metropolitan boroughs.....	▦	▩
Parliamentary University seats...	+	

Key to the Chart.

Showing Balance of Parties—Dots instead of lines between Boroughs show that the latter belong to one town, to one metropolitan division.

From The London Times of July 31.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN, JULY, 1895.



Balance of Parties, July, 1895.

Showing the Division of Parties in the Parliament Recently Dissolved, for Purposes of Comparison with Results of the General Election.

ANOTHER JUMP IN THE CHICAGO CENSUS

The Latest Guess Shows 529,564 Increase in Twelve Weeks.

From The Washington Post.

Three months ago the corps of arithmetical experts upon whose services Chicago relies for the maintenance of her miraculous growth devoted forty-five minutes to scaling up the latest census. The result of this little effort was a grand total of 1,695,000 inhabitants within the boundaries of that modest municipality. Of course this census was not credited in New-York. But Chicago had "the figures to prove it," and the honest men who made the figures were ready to swear to the approximate accuracy of their guessing. They might have omitted a few thousand new babies and fresh immigrants—they frankly confessed—but, barring the possibility of such omissions, the total was all right. One of the good results of such a census is that it makes a city appear healthy. The death rate in Chicago is the lowest of any city, so far as the returns have come in.

Within a few days Chicago has put forth the results of another census, which makes her population 2,224,564. In other words, she has had an increase of 529,564 in twelve weeks. That is more than ten times the total population of the State of Nevada, but it seems a small thing to Chicago—merely a good starter for future exploits in figures.

If the country should happen to get into a war and Congress should order a draft to fill great armies, we fear that Chicago's quota would rake her male population from cradle to grave. But she will be relieved of this possible trouble in about five years. The United States census of 1900 will call for a count of Chicago noses. We have no doubt it will show great growth in population, wealth, and all the elements of prosperity and glory. But it probably will not show an average gain of 529,564 souls and bodies for every three months.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, slightly warmer in the interior, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, continued high temperature, west or southwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, easterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, variable winds. ALABAMA, fair, followed by showers in the interior, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, and WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, warmer on the lakes, southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, followed by showers and cooler in extreme northern portion, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, showers, southeasterly winds. IOWA, fair, followed by showers, with severe thunderstorms, in the afternoon, in the central and western portions, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler, except slightly warmer in the vicinity of Huron, variable winds, conditions favorable for severe storms in the afternoon. NEBRASKA, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. KANSAS, fair, except showers in extreme northeast portion, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, fair, with showers and violent local winds in extreme northern portion in the afternoon, probably slightly cooler in northwest portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, followed by fair in western portion, slightly cooler in extreme eastern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair in western portion, showers in eastern portion, cooler, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southeast portion, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, slightly warmer in western portion, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, variable winds. ALABAMA, fair, with probably thunder showers in northern portion in nthe afternoon, probaly cooler Friday night, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

The conditions have remained almost unchanged during the past twenty-four hours. The storm in South Dakota has moved to Central South Dakota, and the area of high pressure has remained stationary off the South Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio, Lower Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Maximum temperatures of 92° were reported from Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Charlotte, Chattanooga, and Parkersburg, and at Washington 90°. These high temperature conditions will continue another day, with a slight rise in the interior of the Atlantic States. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States, the upper lake regions, and the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and remained stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: St. Matthews, S. C., 2.50; Gainesville, Ga., 1.60; Columbus, Miss., 1.60; Rayne, La., 1.80.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. G. K., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By Protestant young woman in small private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as good cook and do coarse washing; best city reference. 268 West 47th St.; ring twice.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady wishes to secure day's work for a thoroughly honest American woman cleaning, plain washing, plain sewing. Call Thursday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at the Ontiora, 200 West 55th St., Apartment 1.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements; private families; supplies her own imported models; $2 day; references. Louise Gaudy, 1,267 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do housework or to take care of children. 425 West 17th St., Reilly's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS., &c.—By first-class laundress, or would do cooking and washing in small family; three years' reference from last employer; country preferred. 851 7th Av., fifth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress, assist with chamberwork, in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl (short time in country) as nurse and to help with sewing, or willing to do chamberwork or light housework. 221 East 32d St., McGuire's bell.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant girl; good reference. H., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To one or more children; can furnish first-class reference. 342 6th Av., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS PLACE IN storeroom; city or country; best references. Competent, 210 East 25th St., one flight up.

MANICURE.—Visiting or at office. 40 West 24th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By intelligent, sober, trustworthy man; thoroughly familiar with butler's duties; neat, conscientious, and highly recommended for capability and character; one place four years. Competent, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. C., 408 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; nine years' experience; three years last employer; best city and country references. Henry V., care of Mrs. King, 849 2d Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; understands all his duties; good city reference. Louis, 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

BUTLER or VALET.—In private family; English; first-class references. W. B., Box 824 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; Swede; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly sober and honest; best references; no objection to country. A. A., Box 345 Times Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands business; highest recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; economical. Bunyon, 413 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; temperate, trustworthy; moderate expectations. F., 428 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., Box 894 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; understands the care of gentlemen's road and carriage horses; good city driver; reference. S. E., 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; city or country. S. E., 1,777 Broadway.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Amen Corner Pew.

From The Chicago Record.

It was nigh two mile to ther meetin' house,
a-countin' from our dooryard gate,
An' sometimes ther roads was so rough an' bad
we didn't git there till late:
But Susan an' me we allers went, never mindin'
ther mud er ther rain,
Fer both uv us somehow felt jest like we'd miss
..what we never could gain.
So when I see Susan a-hurryin' 'round and clearin' her work away
I halfway manage ter hold my own an' watch
ther time uv day;
An' ther weather might be either wet er dry, but
the parson he allers knew
He'd bev two hearers let come what may in ther
amen corner pew.

But some of ther preachers wus awful slow, with
a humdrum sort uv style,
An' when they kept on in this prosy way a considerable spell uv a while,
Then my eyes wus a'most sure ter begin ter
close an' my thoughts went rambling tew,
An' I wondered if I should go clean off ter
sleep what in ther world Susan would do;
Fer she'd nudge me right hard in ther side next
to hern an' look awfully stern and severe,
So ther bigges' part uv ther sermon I wus almost obleeged to hear;
An' ther parson, a-seein' me nod an' drowse
afore he's halfway through,
Would pound the pulpit an' fire his points at
ther amen corner pew.

Ther light that streamed through ther belfry
tower in a slantin' golden ray,
Seemed like a part uv heaven come down to
teach us how ter pray,
An' a solemn hush came on us, an' each one bent
his head,
Fer an angel spoke ther prayer fer us, though
not a word wus said;
An' then a breath of gentleness would speak ter
our hearts, sayin's "Peace,"
An' our loads would commence ter lighten an'
our fears begin to cease
Till ther golden ladder that Jacob saw right out
uv ther altar grew,
An' 'twas next to heaven fer Susan an' me in
ther amen corner pew.

Ther parson would read ther hymn ter us in a
voice 'at wus deep an' clear,
An' he seemed so solemn an' earnest-like we
couldn't help but hear;
An' then he pitched ther tune fer us, 'twas ther
good old hymns we sung,
With each one joinin' hearty till ther old church
fairly rung;
An' outside in ther tree tops ther birds took up
ther strain
An' chirped an' twittered an' warbled a soft an'
sweet refrain;
While our voices soared up higher in the song
we each one knew,
An' Susan she sung ther sweetest uv all in ther
amen corner pew.

A Business Call.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Is this the office of the Philanthropic Insurance Company?" inquired a brisk-looking stranger, consulting a memorandum in his hand as he entered the room.

"Yes, Sir," replied a man at one of the desks, rising and coming forward. "Can I do anything for you?"

"You can," rejoined the caller, with emphasis. "I would like one your large sheets of blotting paper. My son says you send out a better quality of blotting paper than any other insurance company in the—ah, thanks. Good morning."

His String.

From The Washington Star.

"How does your father manage to catch such big fish as he talks about?"

"Oh, it's easy enough," replied the boy, who was with him on the vacation trip.

"Does he have any special tackle?"

"No, indeed. He just finds a nice shady spot, and throws his line into the water, and lies down with his hat over his eyes, and just dreams."

Firm in His Resolve.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Will you always love me?"

"Yes."

She sneered.

"Some people," she observed, with no effort to conceal her impatience, "will do anything for notoriety."

He remained, however, firm in his purpose.

Appreciation.

From Texas Siftings.

Baron von Bilk—Ah, ze grate Americane girl is one treasury!

Miss Banks—Oh, count, you mean treasure.

Baron von Bilk—Vhat diff'rence it makes? It ez ze same; money ez money.

Painful.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Speaking of racing, what gait does a man strike when he is going to the dentist to have a tooth pulled?

Answer: Tooth-hurty.

Found Again.

From The Albany Argus.

"Where was the Garden of Eden?" asks a contemporary. It was Washington Park, this city. There, the cat's out of the bag now.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT on INVALID.—By Protestant American man; capable, obliging, temperate; moderate terms. Relief, Box 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age, 28; double-entry; thorough practical business experience; intelligent correspondent; competent salesman; seeks a permanency; moderate expectations; references Al. E. F. B., 173 East 106th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A competent Protestant maid and seamstress (German preferred) for two little girls of eleven and seven; must be a good sewer and have excellent references. Apply at 108 East 55th St., between 11 and 1, Friday morning.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 8d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—An office boy in a lawyer's office; must write well, have had experience, and furnish references as to character and ability; salary, $4. Address, in own handwriting, stating qualifications, S., Box 146 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Teacher; gentleman, college graduate, experienced; English language, arithmetic, American history, geography, drawing, singing. References and testimonials necessary. Call at 39 Beaver St., one flight, rear office, on Saturdays, Aug. 10 or 17, from 1 to 4 P. M., or address to Post Office Box 385, Stapleton, S. I.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF NEW SUPERSTRUCTURE and ALTERATIONS of ABUTMENTS and PIERS of UNITED STATES BRIDGE over MISSISSIPPI RIVER between Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., July 5, 1895.—Proposals, in triplicate, with bidder's bond for $5,000, as required by Act of Congress, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1895, when they will be publicly opened, for a new superstructure and alterations of abutments and piers of Government bridge over the Mississippi, connecting Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island. About 900 cubic yards of masonry will be required for abutments and piers, and the new superstructure will consist of 8 spans—5 fixed and 1 draw river and 2 elevated shore spans—of total weight, when erected complete, of about 8,770,000 pounds. Bids, based on the following, will be received: I. On U. S. plans and specifications to be seen at this office, or furnished on application to responsible and bona fide bidders; or, II. On bidder's plans and specifications embodying the essentials of the Government's; or, III. On both Government and bidder's plans and specifications, at option of bidders. All bids must be for the work complete: Superstructure, per pound of metal, finished in place, including removal of old superstructure; masonry per cubic yard in place, including removals, excavations, and additional foundations; all as detailed in specifications. United States reserves right to reject any bid, part or parts of bid, or all bids. A. H. BUFFINGTON, Col. Ordnance, Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Sept. 6, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing such Forage and Straw as may be required at this post during fiscal year 1896. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

NEW SHORT LINE.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

TERMINUS 5TH AV. ELEVATED, BROOKLYN. ROUND TRIP, including Elevated fare, 35 CTS.

Leave hourly from 7:08 A. M. to 1:08 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 45 cents.

Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

Culver Route.

Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Round Trip Reduced to 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE. Subject to change.

FROM WEST 22D ST. N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) No. 1 N. R., a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, ALL THE BOATS WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R., MAKING NO LANDING AT WEST 22D ST. THEY WILL LEAVE PIER 1 EVERY TWENTY MINUTES, THEREBY AVOIDING ANY CROWDING.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East-Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning East-Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER:

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18, N.R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45 P. M.; 12.30 A. M. East 30th St., 9.30, 10, 10.30; 11.30 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 9.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. Pier 18, N.R. 11.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 6, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.

EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, Cortlandt St. Pier..9 "

Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, CADETS IN CAMP, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St., 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning, until 11:10 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton, 30c. SEIDL CONCERTS.

Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81 st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite, two rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

State Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section seven, chapter six hundred and eighty, Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by chapter 810, Laws of 1895, notice is hereby given that the following proposition will be submitted to the people of the said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, at the said general election there is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following proposition, embodied in section one, of chapter seventy-nine, of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five:

"There shall be submitted to the people of this State at the general election to be held in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the proposition, to be voted upon by the electors of this State, to issue bonds by the State to the amount not to exceed ten millions of dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the State, and the proceeds thereof paid into the State treasury and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal, and the county clerks in the different counties in this State, and all other officers who are now or may hereafter be charged by law with furnishing ballots to the electors at the said general election, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be furnished a sufficient quantity of ballots both for and against the proposition to authorize the issuing of the said bonds for, and the enlargement and improving of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal; the said ballots shall be printed as follows: 'For the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal,' and 'Against the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.' The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) in at least two daily newspapers in the city of New-York, two daily newspapers in the city of Brooklyn, and two daily newspapers printed in the city of Albany, said advertisements to contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller, in his discretion, may reject all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection, the comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids as many times as may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale."

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of proposition embodied in section one, chapter seventy-nine, of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, with the original law on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. (Published pursuant to chapter six hundred and eighty, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by chapter eight hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in two public newspapers in each county, in said State, representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.)

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The following is the form of ballot to be used in voting on said proposition:

FOR

the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.

AGAINST

the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

State Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (ONE.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article two of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section One of Article Two of the Constitution, Relating to the Qualifications of Voters.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one of article two of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

Sec. 2. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and in conformity to section one, article fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1895. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, April 30, 1895. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, Pres.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section one of article two of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (TWO.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article three of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing Amendment to Article One, Section Twenty-nine, of the Constitution, Relating to Prison Labor.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators:

Section twenty-nine of article third of the constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 29. All prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State shall be kept occupied and employed at labor; and on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, no such prisoner shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his labor or time shall be farmed out or contracted to any person, firm, organization, or corporation. The legislature shall provide for the employment of such prisoners, as far as practicable, upon public works, or in the manufacture of supplies required for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1895. }

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, May 14, 1895. }

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article three, section twenty-nine of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [L. S.] Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, Pres.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section one of article two of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (THREE.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The legislature may authorize the leasing for such terms as it may by law fix of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of land situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that in conformity to section one, article fourteen of the constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article seven, section seven of the constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M, Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad. Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via. D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25 A.M, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York,

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S CHANCE

Can Show Next Sunday Whether His Utterances Were Sincere.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS EMBARRASSED

After Saying He Wants Saloons Closed Will Mr. Schieren See that They Are Closed?

PRIESTS AGAINST ILLEGAL "LIBERALITY"

Usurpation of the Powers of the Courts —Darwin R. James Has Sympathy for the Mayor.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn told a reporter for The New-York Times Tuesday that he had ordered the saloons closed Sundays, and had received reports from the police saying they were closed.

"Are you in favor of closing the saloons?" the Mayor was asked.

"I am," he declared, with emphasis. "I am in favor of closing the saloons Sunday, and I am credibly informed that they are closed that day. I have issued orders to the Police Commissioner directing the saloons to be closed, and have received reports from him saying they were closed. I received a report from him to that effect respecting Sunday before last, and I believed him."

Mayor Schieren immediately summoned Police Commissioner Welles, told him he must read the article in The New-York Times showing that all the saloons were open last Sunday, and directed him to make an investigation.

As far as could be learned yesterday Commissioner Welles has not yet made any report on the subject. Some of the Mayor's friends suspect the Commissioner will not make any formal report. It is the general belief that, if he does make a report, it will not be condemnatory of the police.

"It would be absurd," said one of Mr. Welles's friends, "to expect the Commissioner to condemn the police for not closing the saloons Sunday, in view of the fact that no general order has been issued to the force in twenty years directing them to shut up the saloons. How could they be blamed for failing to do what they were never told to do?"

Whenever a Brooklyn policeman was asked yesterday if an investigation was going on he shrugged his shoulders, smiled, and referred to Brewer John W. Brown's interview in The New-York Times, in which the brewer said he did not anticipate anything would come of Commissioner Welles's inquiry.

Brewer Brown, when the reporter Wednesday called his attention to the fact that the Mayor had ordered an investigation, said: "That's all right. Probably the Police Commissioner went out and told the next man below him to investigate, and so the word was passed along until it reached the patrolman, who doubtless said: 'Well, I don't go into saloons on Sunday. I did not see any liquor sold. I did not know that the law was being violated.'"

Saloon Keepers Not Apprehensive.

Inquiry yesterday among saloon keepers in Brooklyn developed the fact that they are not apprehensive of an investigation.

"I sympathize with his Honor, the Mayor," said a prominent saloon keeper on Fulton Street. "I do not suppose he feels exactly pleasant over this agitation, but I do not think he will turn around at this late day and take harsh and repressive measures against us."

There is general commendation in Brooklyn for The New-York Times for the service it has done the community by showing conclusively, by thorough investigations on the part of its reporters, and by the evidence out of the mouths of the brewers and liquor dealers, that the saloons have not been molested Sundays, but have been allowed to do business through their side doors.

It has also been made clear that this was the fact, by the publication of quotations showing the attitude of the local papers in Brooklyn, upholding Mayor Schieren in his side-door policy, on the ground that he pledged himself to it during his campaign.

By giving the resolutions recently passed by the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, condemnatory of the Mayor, and by interviews with many citizens, in many callings of life, it has been made plain that the sentiment of the better part of the community is against any connivance at violation of the Sunday excise law by the saloons.

It is generally conceded this paper has accomplished the twofold purpose it had in view when the Sunday excise question in Brooklyn was taken up.

These objects were, first, to show that the law was not enforced, and second, to secure from Mayor Schieren his position on the subject.

No one can have any doubt, after reading the accounts of the thorough investigations made by the reporters last Sunday, and the subsequent admissions of the brewers and liquor dealers, that the law has not been enforced. It is admittedly plain there has been no attempt to enforce the law.

Nor should there be any doubt on the part of those who take the Mayor's declarations as seriously as to his position, namely, that he wants the saloons closed, and took it for granted they were closed, supposing the matter had been looked after by his Police Commissioner.

Practical Test for the Mayor.

All that remains, therefore, to put the sincerity of Mayor Schieren's utterances to the practical test is to wait until Sunday, and observe to what extent the liquor traffic in Brooklyn is suppressed that day.

The Republican politicians, no less than the Mayor, are greatly embarrassed by the disclosures regarding the lax enforcement of the Sunday excise law. They have been deeply shocked by the stir that has been made all over the City of Homes and Churches by the exposure of the unrestricted sale of rum on Sunday. These politicians are not seized by any moral pangs. That is not the trouble. What they fear, knowing as they do, the Mayor's fickleness, is that he may order the saloons closed, in response to the public demand. If he does this, the Republican politicians are apprehensive the party will lose this Fall the German vote, which it so highly prizes.

This fear grows on the politicians like a nightmare, because they know the Mayor is now pretty well satisfied he cannot be renominated. In consequence, it is surmised by some, he may be the more likely to act without regard to fancied political consequences.

The great demonstration in New-York in Carnegie Hall Wednesday night, the speech of Commissioner Roosevelt, and the outspoken position of Roman Catholic dignitaries in favor of the enforcement of the excise law have given Mayor Schieren and his administration something serious to think about.

Afraid of the Saloon Element.

The Republican politicians in Brooklyn are afraid of the saloon element. They fancy if Mayor Schieren does his duty they will lose votes at the election this Fall. Their position is illustrated, for instance, by the stand taken by Foster L. Backus, who was once an Assistant District Attorney, and who still cherishes political ambition. Mr. Backus holds the lofty view that petit juries will not convict for excise violations, and therefore the police should not attempt to enforce the law. There is nothing in Mr. Backus's argument to commend itself to thinking people, because some of those who are familiar with courts say it is very hard to convict policy sellers. One citizen who heard Mr. Backus's views said:

"If this view is to prevail, we might as well abandon the prosecution of policy dealers."

Here are Mr. Backus's novel views: "I do not believe," he said, when asked if he was in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law, "that the police should attempt to enforce the law, after it is demonstrated by trials of saloon keepers before petit juries that they cannot be convicted. The experience in Brooklyn is that police-court juries will not convict a man of liquor selling, provided the front door was not open and there was no disturbance in his place. If he does business in a quiet, decent manner on Sunday, a jury will not find him guilty."

The Brooklyn police are chafing under the shifting on them of the responsibility for the failure to enforce the excise law. They do not feel they are to blame. It is well known in Brooklyn that not for many years have the police been told to close the saloons Sunday.

Request for a General Order.

This fact was clearly stated to Mayor Schieren in a letter recently sent to him by an organization of Brooklyn citizens, asking him to issue such an order. Here are extracts from this letter:

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 19, 1895.
To the Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn:

My Dear Sir: The Superintendent of Police tells me that there has not been a general order issued to the police in twenty years in regard to making the saloon keepers stop the sale of liquors on Sunday, as the law dictates.

Members of the police force tell me that they would be only too glad to close the saloons if they knew their superiors wished them to do so.

The Mayor has not denied, nor has the Police Commissioner denied, that the fact is as stated in the letter.

The same organization endeavored to learn from Police Commissioner Welles what steps, if any, had ever been taken by the present administration to enforce the law, and addressed him the following questions, among others:

Did you as Commissioner issue orders to the Superintendent of Police or other officers of the police force to enforce the excise laws, relative to the transaction of business in saloons and liquor stores on Sundays, and selling liquor to minors?

If so, when were such orders issued, and what were the purport and scope of such orders?

No answer has been made to these questions.

As soon as the heated term is over, and certain public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn have returned to the city, the excise question will be taken up in a vigorous way, and practical steps will be taken to secure the proper enforcement of this law. If any of the city officials stand in the way and neglect their duty, by failing to enforce the law, they will be proceeded against by eminently responsible citizens, who have no political ambitions to conserve.

Plans are already being perfected for enlisting the people in the movement. Churches irrespective of their creed and citizens irrespective of party are preparing to unite for this purpose.

OPINIONS OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Mayor Schieren Has No Right to be More Liberal Than the Law.

Citizens and clergymen of Brooklyn, irrespective of politics and creed, denounce the "liberal" excise policy—brewers call it practice—of Mayor Schieren and Police Commissioner Welles permitting the "quiet" sale of liquor Sundays, contrary to law. Whatever may be their individual views on the question of excise legislation, they are united in the belief that a law on the statute books should be enforced, and that failure to do so implies in the administration either incapacity or deliberate treachery to its trust.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday interviewed several of the leading Catholic clergymen in Brooklyn on this question:

"Mayor Schieren," said the Rev. Thomas F. Ward, pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Place and Livingston Street, "was elected with the understanding that the excise law would be enforced. It has not been enforced. Saloons are open Sundays in defiance of that law, and yet no steps have been taken to compel obedience to it. Mayor Schieren has failed in his sworn duty to the people.

Mayor Schieren's Usurpation.

"In taking upon himself the responsibility for a 'liberal' excise policy, Mayor Schieren has usurped the powers of the courts. He has assumed to interpret the law when it was his duty to enforce it as it stood on the statute books without regard to what his own personal prejudices might be. That is clearly a violation of his oath of office.

"I notice the Mayor shifts the blame for Sunday liquor selling upon Police Commissioner Welles. It is very nice to have a man around whose shoulders are broad enough to bear the responsibilities for another's sins, but the Mayor cannot throw such dust in the people's eyes. They know who is responsible, and they are not to be deceived.

"The law against the sale of liquor on Sunday ought to be rigidly enforced. A saloon keeper who disobeys it should have his license revoked, and a police officer who permits a saloon to be open on that day should be dismissed from the force. There is no excuse for such violation of law. I am utterly opposed to the secularization of Sunday, and think saloon keepers should be content to close their places that one day in the week. I don't believe in establishing Continental Sunday customs in this country."

Brooklyn Needs a Roosevelt.

"It is unfortunate," said the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, "that there are so few Roosevelts in public office.

"We need a Roosevelt in Brooklyn. The sale of liquor Sunday is a shameful thing. Every saloon should be shut tight Sunday. No measures too drastic can be applied to compel them to be closed that day.

"The failure to enforce the excise law rests with the city administration. It has been demonstrated in New-York that the saloons there can be closed Sunday, and there is no reason why they cannot be closed in Brooklyn.

"The plea that there are not enough policemen in this city to enforce respect for the law is absurd. If the police force is not large enough to protect the city from lawbreakers, let it be increased. If the city can afford a million dollars for new parks and millions more for a shore road, it can afford to hire a few more policemen.

"To say that the Police Department is not able to enforce a law is a confession of weakness, and if it be true, then the department had better go out of business."

The City Authorities to Blame.

"The fault for the non-enforcement of the excise law on Sunday lies with the city authorities," said the Rev. James Brosnan, pastor of St. James's Pro-Cathedral in Jay Street, near Concord Street. "They are to blame if saloons are open at prohibited times. The excise question is a difficult one to deal with, but so long as there exist laws to govern the liquor traffic they should be enforced."

"Failure to enforce one law encourages disrespect for all laws," said the Rev. William J. Hill, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress Streets.

"The excise law should be enforced as it stands, and not as one man may think it ought to stand. The Police Commissioner is bound to enforce it until it is proved that it cannot be enforced, or ought not to be enforced, and then the Legislature should deal with it.

"The people theoretically are the makers of all laws in this country, and if the present excise law is unpopular their representatives should enact such laws as are demanded."

SYMPATHY FOR MAYOR SCHIEREN.

Darwin R. James Says Promises Made His Present Predicament.

That considerable sympathy exists for Mayor Schieren in the unfortunate predicament in which he now finds himself, respecting the enforcement of the excise law Sunday in Brooklyn, was shown yesterday by a statement made to a reporter for The New-York Times by Darwin R. James, who was interviewed in his office, 123 Maiden Lane, this city. Mr. James said:

"I should be unwilling to discuss Mayor Schieren's attitude upon excise matters, for the reason that I have a profound sympathy for him in the predicament in which he is now placed.

"I believe Mr. Schieren to be an honest official, but so far as my information goes I am led to believe that he is hampered by promises made prior to his election. For these reasons I much prefer not to say anything concerning the present controversy.

"I was glad to note the attitude assumed by the Catholics at their mass meeting in this city last night. It was a grand and glorious meeting and should be productive of much good."

BISHOP POTTER'S MISSION WORK

His Month's Stay in Stanton Street Will Close To-day--Sorry that He Cannot Remain Longer.

Bishop Potter held his last evening service at the Protestant Episcopal Mission, at 130 Stanton Street, yesterday, and to-day he will bring his month's residence there to a close, and return to the episcopal house in Lafayette Place.

The Rev. F. R. Bateman, the regular pastor of the mission, who has spent his month's vacation in the mountains, will resume charge to-morrow.

Bishop Potter went to the Stanton Street Mission on July 10 to perform the regular duties of the pastor for a month. While there, the Bishop conducted the usual Sunday and evening services, officiated at weddings, burials, baptisms, received the usual calls, and visited the sick parishioners in the tenements.

In the matter of baptisms, there has been a surprisingly small number during the past month—not more than half a dozen.

There was a large attendance at the service last night. Services were held at 8 o'clock, and consisted of hymns, the litany, reading the lessons, and a sermon.

The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman of Denver, Col., who is here on his Summer vacation; and the Rev. Mr. Young of the Bellevue Hospital Mission. He spoke of the mercy and forgiveness of Christ, and said that though a man should deny the Saviour by sin, if he repented and asked forgiveness in a proper spirit the Lord would receive him. Though he should sin again and again, if actuated by the true spirit of penitence, man could obtain forgiveness for his transgressions. He urged his hearers to be true to their faith in the promises of Christ.

The Bishop will be present at the mission this morning to officiate at any required baptisms, and from 8 to 10 o'clock he will, as usual, receive all those parishioners who call at the mission.

Bishop Potter was asked after the evening services what impression his month's visit among the tenements left on him.

"I came here for a month's stay in the ordinary routine of cathedral duty," he said. "I thoroughly enjoyed it, and am sorry it was not longer." He declined to talk further about his experiences.

ITS NAME ABUSED, IT THOUGHT

Church of the Reformation Becomes the Church of the Incarnation.

Permission was granted by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation to change its corporate name to "the Church of the Incarnation."

The Rev. Dr. John G. Bacchus is rector. The reason given for the change appears in the affidavit of Ralph W. Kenyon, the clerk of the Vestry. He states in his affidavit:

That the reason for such desire for the said change is that since the incorporation of your petitioners a religious sect has sprung up and formed themselves, mainly of seceders and schismatics from said Protestant Episcopal Church, that the present name of your petitioners leads the public mind to identify your petitioners with the said sect or schismatics, and thus obscuring the fact that it is a Protestant Episcopal Church, much to the injury, chagrin, and indignation of your petitioners, the vestry, and the congregation worshipping in your petitioners' church.

The Church of the Reformation is in Gates Avenue near Franklin Avenue, and is one of the leading Episcopal Churches of the Hill.

NO CLAIMANT FOR LITTLE JAMES ROGERS

He Says His Father Works in a Paper Mill.

James Milton Rogers, the five-year-old boy who was abandoned in the Continental Hotel on Tuesday morning by a man, was placed in the care of the Gerry society last evening.

Superintendent Jenkins telegraphed to the agent of the society in Windsor, Vt., where the boy says he has lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Shephard. He thinks it possible that the man who left the child in the hotel and who registered as Henry Roberts of Newark, N. J., has met with some accident.

The boy's statements as to his travels after leaving home with his Uncle Charles lead the society to think he arrived here on the Fall River steamboat Plymouth last Friday, and that he was in the company of a man whose description tallies with that of the man who took him to the hotel on Monday night.

The boy said yesterday that his father's name is George Rogers, and that he was employed in a paper mill at some place, the name of which sounded like Newark.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

A Large Attendance and Four Interesting Lectures.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 8.—There was a large attendance to-day at the Summer School of Theology. Two lectures were delivered at the morning session. The first was by the Rev. Dr. Bowne, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University, on the subject, "Morals and Life." The doctor said the moral life had two poles, the subjective pole of good will and the objective pole of life itself.

The Rev. Charles J. Little, Professor of Historical Theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, lectured on "Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII." He spoke at length concerning the Diet of Worms, the Council of Rome, King Henry's Absolution, and the Invasion of Italy and Besieging of Rome.

The Rev. S. F. Upham, Professor of Pastoral Theology in Drew Seminary, this afternoon described "The Bullding of a Sermon," and the Rev. T. B. Neely of Union Church, Philadelphia, lectured on "Administration in the Local Church." This was followed by a conference presided over by Dr. Neely. This evening 5,000 people listened to Albion W. Tourgée's lecture on "The Righteousness of Olivet."

WILLIAM DAHL CAUGHT IN BROOKLYN

He Is Accused of Having Robbed Several Persons in Jersey City.

William Dahl, formerly a furniture dealer in Jersey City, was arrested at 263A Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Jersey City police have been looking for Dahl since his indictment on several charges of grand larceny.

He was pursued to St. Louis, Baltimore, New-York, and Brooklyn.

One of the men whom it is alleged Dahl robbed in a business transaction was Edward McConnell, who committed suicide when he learned of his loss. The amount was $200 or $300. The indictments charge Dahl with the larceny of $400 from a Mrs. Bissell of Jersey City Heights, of $200 from Frank Grant, and $50 from John Ogle. Dahl was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary to await extradition.

The C. F. Guyon Company Assigns.

The C. F. Guyon Company, which deals in hardware and bicycles at 97 Chambers and 79 Reade Streets, made an assignment yesterday to Anthony B. Porter.

The company represents sixteen manufacturers of hardware in various parts of the country, and also handles the goods of the Monarch Cycle Company of Chicago. The assignment was precipitated by the failure of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of South Norwalk, Conn. The liabilities are not yet known, but are currently reported to be about $150,000.

An attachment for $14,160 against the Lockwood Company in favor of the Merchants' National Bank was served yesterday on the Guyon Company, which has a considerable quantity of goods belonging to the failed company. In order to protect the Guyon Company, an assignment was decided upon.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Abraham Lansing of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—F. Prentiss Bailey of Utica is at the Holland.

—Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire is at the Astor.

—Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago and Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit are at the Murray Hill.

—Judge James B. Gantt of Missouri is at the Park Avenue.

—Thomas M. King and Alexander Shaw of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Alexander Sullivan of Chicago and Mrs. John Sherwood of Delhi, N. Y., are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota and Chevalier Henry Soulier of Rome are at the Fifth Avenue.

LITTLE PROFIT IN GOLD

Shipper's Return Not Heavy in Exporting the Metal.

POSSIBLY $6,000 ON $3,000,000 TRADING

This Is One-fifth of 1 Per Cent. on the Capital Employed—The Calculation Based on Three Recent Transactions.

Recent exports of gold, with explanations by shippers that they sent out metal because bills of exchange were abnormally high, have led to guessing in the financial district in regard to the profit to be made from shipments. Several factors must enter into such a calculation. Much depends on the condition of the coin.

American money, which passes here at face value, can be sold abroad only as bullion. It may be abraded here to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent. while retaining its legal-tender quality. Such abrasion in $1,000,000 would make a difference of $5,000 in bullion value. That sum is larger than the profit ever made by a shipper. Consequently he is much interested at all times in knowing what weight of gold he can withdraw. The Sub-Treasury gives what it has, without discrimination. Unless the shipper has means of weighing it, he cannot know how an export may leave him until the weight is taken in Europe.

Weight is the most important item to be considered, because it is the most variable. Quality is nearly uniform, the coinage fineness being 900-1,000. New coin should weigh 53,750 ounces per $1,000,000. If it should weigh 100 ounces less, as often happens in such amounts, the bullion value would lose $1,875. That loss might wipe out a shipper's profit. Recent deliveries of coin have weighed about 53,700 ounces, much new coin having been in stock.

Besides deducting for short weight, the shipper must pay for handling and packing here, and freight, insurance, and handling commission at the place of delivery. Coin is passed over the Sub-Treasury counters in five-thousand-dollar bags. A cartman takes it to a cooper, who packs it in kegs holding about $50,000 each. Then it is carted to the ship and packed in a strong room.

The financial process of shipping gold is quite simple as a banking transaction. A demand for foreign credits is almost constant. It is met by bills of exchange, which merchants use as checks on foreign houses. This saves the bother of handling coin and it facilitates business, as checks do in domestic settlements. The seller of bills must have funds abroad, against which the bill is drawn. He sends those funds in gold. Exchange is sold at a rate to give the seller a commission, which may vary in ordinary sales from one thirty-second to one-eighth of 1 per cent. The larger recent shipments were begun with the plea that at $4.90 and upward sellers of exchange demanded more than the ordinary commission.

It is, of course, necessary that a shipper have capital or credit in order that he may obtain greenbacks from a bank. Gold is freely exchanged for greenbacks at the Sub-Treasury. Having obtained and shipped the gold, the dealer can sell bills against it, although he does not always wait so long. The bills are drawn on the bank or banker abroad with whom the proceeds of the gold will be deposited. Since the gold coin is not current abroad, it is consigned to an agent there, who sells it as bullion, and deposits the proceeds as directed, after taking out his commission. The Bank of England is always in the market for gold. There is no difficulty in selling it at once. The price paid in England is 76s. 3½d. an ounce.

Estimates on recent shipments of $1,000,000 lots by W. H. Crossman & Brother have varied from $1,000 to $3,000 a lot, or from one-tenth to three-tenths of 1 per cent., in place of the usual commission of one-thirty-second to one-eighth of 1 per cent. Since weights taken in England must determine the profits, no one can yet make more than a good guess at them. Certain items are available, however, from which it would appear that the firm has made a profit averaging from one-sixth to one-quarter of 1 per cent. on its shipments of $3,000,000. In this calculation, interest on the money in use is not considered, since the firm has sold bills as rapidly as it has shipped gold, and hence its money was not out for any length of time.

Profits depended, of course, on the bullion value in England of $1,000,000 of American coin, deducting for short weight, freight, insurance, handling, and commission. Coin having averaged in weight 53,700 ounces per $1,000,000, the English value of it at 76s. 3½d. an ounce has been about £20,434,3½ per lot. The bills sold by the firm are cable transfers. On July 20, when the first shipment was made, these bills were quoted at $4.90¾ per pound sterling. The $1,000,000 might be sold in England for sterling, equivalent to $1,004,243. From these proceeds were to be deducted one-tenth of 1 per cent. for freight, one-tenth of 1 per cent. for insurance, one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent. for handling here and in London, and one thirty-second of 1 per cent. as commission for selling in London, a total of about twenty-seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent., or $2,700. On this calculation, the profit was $1,543 on that shipment.

The profit was less by $250 for every concession of one-eighth that the firm may have made, if it tried to cut under the quoted rates of exchange. Handling and commission charges may also have been larger. It seems certain that expenses could not have exceeded one-third of 1 per cent. If bills had been sold at full rates for the entire amount the firm may have made $1,500 on its first $3,000,000 shipment. On Aug. 2, when it withdrew $1,000,000, cables were quoted at $4.90½@$4.90¾. The same rate held yesterday, when the third lot was withdrawn. Sales of cables at $4.90½ would have yielded $500 more than at $4.90¾, without adding to the expenses. On this calculation the profits, from selling cables at the lowest quotations, may have been $2,000 each on the last two shipments.

The basis of calculation of profits appears concisely in the following:

PROCEEDS.

July 20.	53,700 oz. gold @ 76s. 3½d., £204,843¾. Equivalent at $4.90¾.....	$1,004,243
Aug. 2.	Equivalent at $4.90½.....	1,004,743
Aug. 8.	Equivalent at $4.90½.....	1,004,743
	Equivalent of $3,000,000.....	$3,013,729

EXPENSES.

Three lots of American coin.	$3,000,000
Freight, 1-10 of 1 per cent....	3,000
Insurance, 1-10 of 1 per cent.	3,000
Handling, New-York and London	1,200
Selling commission, London...	900
Gross expenses.....	$3,008,100
Profits on three shipments...	5,629

Since it has been understood that the firm had ventured into dealing in foreign exchange, it has sold bills over its own counters. It had use at first, however, for a broker. Early commissions paid in New-York may have been offset by sales at better than $4.90¾ for the $2,000,000. Probably $6,000 found by the process set forth in the table represents the maximum profit of the three transactions. It is one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the capital employed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Casino.—With the return of "The Merry World" to the Casino next Monday night, the former popular one price of admission of 50 cents to both roof and theatre will be resumed, after its temporary suspension during the current run of "The Sphinx." The one-price-of-admission rule is only practicable where both roof and theatre attractions are controlled by the same management, as will be the case when Canary & Lederer place "The Merry World" on the Casino Theatre stage simultaneously with their bill of varieties on the roof. Balloon ascensions from the roof of the Casino each evening are said to be under contemplation by the management. The first of the ascensions is expected to be made next Saturday evening.

—"Trilby" and Potter.—"Trilby," at Hooley's in Chicago draws as well as "Trilby" at the Garden in New-York. The Chicago company, with Edith Crane as Trilby, will present the play in San Francisco, Oct. 1. Paul Potter's new play, written with Bill Nye, and called "A Stag Party," will be produced in Boston, Oct. 14. Louis Harrison and Geraldine McCann will be in the cast.

—Mr. Keene's Tour.—Thomas W. Keene will begin his season on Sept. 9 at the Harlem Opera House under the direction of Samuel Kingston. Mr. Keene's tour will take him as far West as San Francisco and as far South as New-Orleans. He will appear in most of the principal cities, and toward Spring in New-York.

—Mr. Sothern's Season.—Mr. E. H. Sothern is conducting his rehearsals of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum Theatre. The cast for the play is now complete. Mr. Fred Williams of the Lyceum Theatre will rehearse "The City of Pleasure" at the Empire Theatre, commencing next Monday.

—American Theatre.—"The Great Diamond Robbery," a melodrama, by E. M. Alfriend and A. C. Wheeler, will be produced at the American Theatre, Aug. 31, under the direction of A. M. Palmer. W. H. Thompson will have an important character.

THE SIXTY'S SESSION SHORT

Tammany's Committee Did Not Discuss Questions of Interest to Democrats in General—To-night's Meeting.

On the surface there was little or nothing of public interest about yesterday's meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty. It did not lose an hour. No suggestion looking to the broadening out of the organization as an important part of the Democratic Party in State and Nation emanated from this final meeting of the Sixty.

Ex-Mayor Grant's suggestion that a committee of fifty or one hundred be selected from representative Democrats to bring about harmony in the Democratic Party of the city was not mentioned. Those who favor it believe it is best to postpone bringing it out in an official way until later. This may be because there is a great deal of petty bickering going on within the organization just now. There are too many men who want to turn down this man or that man. There are too many little personal quarrels going on within the organization that the rank and file of the Democracy of this city do not care a snap of their fingers about. The appointment of a committee to establish harmony among the so-called leaders of Tammany might be a very useful move for the braves to make just now.

A number of leaders believe Tammany can go right ahead in the old way and win a victory this year "hands down." These are placing altogether too much faith in the liquor question as an issue. Ex-Mayor Grant's proposition that a committee of fifty or one hundred be appointed to bring about harmony in the party is believed in by some of the best men in the organization, and it has the opposition of others equally forceful in giving advice. Many of the latter class are district leaders, who think their power might in some way be curtailed if such a committee were appointed. Perhaps it was this same sort of spirit that inspired the ninety-minute primaries of last week, when five-hour primaries could have done neither the organization nor the Democratic Party in this city any harm.

By the time the advocates of the harmony committee idea are ready to submit the question to the leaders a broader and better spirit may obtain among the Tammany leaders. At present the matter is in abeyance. The lesson taught last November may be recalled by some of the Assembly District leaders.

Chairman James J. Martin of the Executive Committee said yesterday, in talking with a reporter for The New-York Times: "I am in favor of anything that will bring about harmony in the Democratic Party this year, whether it is a special committee, or whether it is anything else."

Ex-Mayor Gilroy attended yesterday's meeting, but he declined to talk for publication. He is taking an active interest in party affairs.

Henry D. Purroy, who does not agree with all the leaders on some points, was also at the meeting.

James J. Martin presided, and such pending routine business as the committee had to dispose of was attended to. This included the distribution of appointment blanks for Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks, so that the district leaders might fill up the vacancies in their lists. The complete lists must be turned in at Tammany Hall Monday afternoon, and then they will be turned over to the Police Commissioners. The committee laid out the programme for to-night's meeting for organization of the new General Committee. Chairman Martin will call the meeting to order, and will nominate Augustus W. Peters the Chairman of the old committee as Temporary Chairman of the new one, then on resolutions offered by leaders who were selected for that purpose at yesterday's meeting the Committee on Permanent Organization, Contested Seats and Resolutions will be appointed. The Committee on Permanent Organization may report in favor of all the old officers, including Chairman Peters's re-election. The contests will probably be decided in favor of the sitting delegations.

BROCKWAY'S BAIL MAY NOT BE CHANGED

Commissioner Romaine Thinks Evidence Against Counterfeiters Good.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Aug. 8.—Commissioner Romaine said to-day that he did not feel disposed to reduce the amount of bail fixed in the case of Brockway, the counterfeiter, and he did not think the Treasury officials would consent to it in any event. He knew nothing about any further arrests.

He did not put any faith in the protestations of innocence made by the various prisoners, or in the statement that any of them would be accepted as State's evidence. If they were innocent, he said, they could have no evidence to give, and he thought they could be convicted on the evidence already secured against them.

Dr. O. E. Bradford, who escaped from Secret Service agents last Sunday while under arrest at his home, 514 Third Avenue, is still at large. It is believed that the is in hiding in this city. The agents are armed with search warrants issued by United States Commissioner Shields, and it is said that two more names are likely soon to be added to the list of prisoners. One of the persons said to be wanted is supposed to be Dr. Bradford's housekeeper.

It is rumored that the case will assume quite a different complexion at the next hearing before United States Commissioner Romaine in Jersey City, and that in the arrest of Mrs. Smith Chief Hazen made a mistake, and that she will have to be discharged.

NEGROES MAY RETURN TO SPRING VALLEY

Threats of the Militia Cause Mayor Delmargo to Act.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Spring Valley miners did not return to work today, as promised yesterday, but the negroes will probably be permitted to return, and operations resumed in the mines to-morrow.

Another mass meeting was held to-day. It was more largely attended than that of yesterday, and the action taken is believed to have been brought about by the decisive stand taken by Sheriff Clark and State Labor Statistician George Schilling, who appeared as the representatives of the Governor.

Mr. Schilling, in his address, said the Governor would stand no more trifling, and that if mob rule was not brought to a speedy end in Spring Valley, the coal company permitted to resume operations, and the negroes guaranteed their equal rights with the Italians, the State troops would be ordered out at once.

Sheriff Clark notified the Mayor that if some definite plans were not agreed upon at the meeting he would organize an armed force, move to Spring Valley at once, and take control of the town.

Mayor Delmargo, in view of the pressure brought to bear on him, issued a proclamation announcing that the colored people were about to return to the city, and calling upon the people to protect every one in his rights, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Mr. Schilling told the Mayor that he must agree to appoint ten colored policemen to protect their section of the city, and forty-five white policemen in the other quarters, which the Mayor promised to do. The situation is quiet to-night.

Trustee Paff Asked to Resign.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 8.—The residents in the Uniondale School District want to get rid of School Trustee George N. Paff, who has been a disturbing element in the district for years. He was recently held for the action of the Queens County Grand Jury on a charge of libeling School Principal Caleb Simons.

At a school meeting last night a request for Paff's resignation was unanimously authorized. He says he will not resign.

The Baby Parade at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—One of the big events of the Summer season at this place will be the baby parade Saturday afternoon. Up to noon to-day there were 528 entries. The judges will be Mayor Yard of Trenton, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, Mayor Rankin of Elizabeth, Mayor Quayle of Morristown, ex-Assemblyman James Usher of Hoboken, Joseph R. Turner of Elizabeth, and Gen. R. A. Donnelly of Trenton.

La Touraine Will Be Detained.

It was officially announced yesterday by Agent Forget of the French steamship Line that La Touraine would not sail Saturday as scheduled. The Normandie, which is due Sunday, will take out the passengers who have booked on La Touraine on Wednesday next.

La Touraine will sail next week Saturday, the regular sailing day of La Normandie. La Touraine is on the dry dock in Erie Basin having her stern sheathing repaired. It will not be finished until next week.

Comfort all the year round—in a negligee shirt.

Arms and necks differ in sizes; we have all the ordinary and all the extraordinary sizes. Short-armed tall man, or long-armed short man—we are prepared for you.

Tastes differ. Over a hundred patterns to choose from.

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All same cut, same style.

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MAYOR STANDS BY MR. ROOSEVELT

So He Says After a Talk With Commissioner Harburger at Which Excise Was Not Mentioned.

The fact that Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger had a long talk with Mayor Strong yesterday gave rise to the rumor that the enforcement of the excise law was under discussion. Mr. Harburger is pronounced in favor of a liberal construction of the law.

Mayor Strong said afterward that the subject was not referred to between himself and Mr. Harburger. In response to another question, Mayor Strong said:

"It may be stated positively that I stand by Mr. Roosevelt in the position he has taken in this matter."

"What would you do in case the next Legislature failed to amend the excise law?" the Mayor was asked.

"Go right on enforcing the law," he replied.

After his talk with the Mayor, Commissioner Harburger said:

"I am going right on with my crusade against the rigid enforcement of the unpopular excise law and in favor of a liberal act that will permit Sunday opening, if the people want it. The present policy of enforcing the law is driving millions of dollars out of the city, and is doing no good. I am opposed to it."

Some of the politicians are pretending to believe the Mayor is endeavoring to agree with both sides in this excise controversy.

A RAILWAY WRECK NEAR PLYMOUTH

Two Firemen and an Engineer Killed —The Collision Was Head On.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8.—The "Cannon Ball" train, over the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in charge of Conductor E. A. Bennett of Concord, left Plymouth at 5:30 this morning with clearance orders, and met a special freight which started from Concord at 2 o'clock, head on, at what is known as the "Fill," a short distance this side of Plymouth. The express was going up grade and working under a full head of steam, while the freight was running at a high rate of speed on the down grade.

The force of the collision was so great that both locomotives were badly broken and hurled over the embankments. The trains met on a curve. Engineer Frank Stevens and Fireman George Merrill, both of Lakeport and of the "Cannon Ball," and Fireman Henry Glines of Laconia, of the freight, jumped to the right, and were caught under the falling locomotives and killed, their bodies being badly mangled. Engineer Moses Eaton of Concord and Pilot Coburn of the freight jumped to the left, and escaped with a severe shaking up and other slight injuries. A brakeman on the freight was badly injured.

The express consisted of vestibule cars. Only the forward wheels of the baggage car left the track. Nineteen of the freight cars were piled up in the wreck and broke down the telegraph lines. When the locomotive struck, the conductor was in the fore part of the first-class coach and was hurled almost to the other end. He was shaken up and cut on the head so severely as to require surgical attendance. There were but few passengers in the express train and the injuries that they received amounted to only slight bruises. The wreck blocked the track for several hours, but the line was re-opened early this afternoon. The financial loss by the collision will be heavy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—A train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was wrecked in Arizona last night. The Rev. George Wheeler was killed and two or three others were slightly injured. The train encountered a washout at Mitchells about 6 o'clock and two Pullmans and two tourist sleepers were derailed, the engine remaining on the track.

TESTING AN ARMOR FOR SOLDIERS

Lennard's Invention Said to Have Made a Good Showing at Indian Head.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—There is some chance of securing an armor for soldiers, according to interesting tests made to-day at the naval proving grounds. The tests were not public, and the only spectator was the inventor of the material, Mr. W. F. Lennard of 971 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The experiments were conducted by the officers attached to the proving ground at Indian Head, Mr. Lennard coming on from Brooklyn this morning and going immediately to the proving ground in the little Government launch which plies between the Washington Navy Yard and Indian Head.

The component materials of Mr. Lennard's armor are held in secret. The army and navy are very anxious to secure an armor which may be worn by the men, provided something of this kind can be obtained which will not hamper their movements. The armor produced by Mr. Lennard may be worn as a shield, or may be used for a protection to ward off rifle bullets.

The shield presented for test to-day was 12 by 15 inches, and weighed 11 pounds. It was 2 in

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JOE PATCHEN'S FAST RACE

Beat Robert J. in the Pacing Match at Buffalo.

TWO HEATS WERE PACED IN 2:04 1-2

Robert J. Won Only a Single Heat, and Many Thought He Was Not Entitled to That.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—There is no longer any doubt about the respective merits of Joe Patchen and Robert J. When the champion fell before the prowess of the Kansas pacer at Cleveland, excuses were made for him that he lacked a race and had to face a wind that was too much for his strength, as compared with the big stallion. This afternoon, on a track that was scraped up to the last moment and with scarcely a breath of air stirring, the champion was beaten again.

No records were broken, except the one for the track, when Patchen stepped the heat in 2:04½.

The afternoon was well advanced before the impatient crowd saw the great rivals appear. In the opinion of the bookmakers, Robert J. would win, for they would take only 3 to 5 against him, and considerable money was wagered at those odds. Joe Patchen was lucky in drawing for positions, and in the scoring showed more speed and vim than his small opponent. They were sent off like a pair hitched together, and raced in that way for the mile. The clip from the first to the third quarter was 1:01½. Coming home, it dropped to :32 seconds.

Robert J. looked dangerous to the last stride, but Patchen had a neck the best of it and held on like grim death. Both drivers worked hard in the final brush, and the black neck of the inside horse showed clearly in front.

It was 50 to 15 before the second heat, and again the pride of Buffalo made a desperate but vain attempt for the lead. The quarters were much the same, except the first half was a trifle faster and the second one as much slower than in the previous mile. Geers made his great effort from the seventh furlong just as before, but Robert J. lacked the whirlwind rush of last season and was an easier victim than before. Curry let him get to Patchen's saddle and held him there safely in the same time as the first heat.

No one doubted the outcome at this stage, and as the pace was slower to the half in the third heat, the stallion's success seemed sure. Robert J. had been trailing up to this point, and now flashed out on the upper turn as if endowed with new life. The clever Tennessee driver had adopted a clever ruse of his to get an advantage. His horse rested for a fresh attack, and, to the astonishment of the excited crowd, actually outfooted the black stallion from the fifth furlong.

When they turned home, Robert J. had a length to the good, and Patchen's chances were by no means bright. A vigorous drive soon had its effect, and at the distance the big fellow was gaining. Very gradually, however, and not till the last stride did he have the gap closed. As they flew past the goal in 2:05½ the black muzzle of the Wilkes pacer showed in front.

As soon as he got the order to dismount, Jack Curry hastened to the stand and complained that when Robert J. passed him on the turn his sulky had got in Patchen's way. The latter struck the rubber tire with his foot, and would have made a break, so Curry said, if he had not steadied him. This caused the stallion to lose ground, and his driver demanded the heat on that account.

A better reason was that he had finished first, or, at least, on even terms. Several minutes elapsed before the decision was announced. When Starter Frank Walker rang the bell for silence and began "Robert J. wins the heat," there was a storm of groans and hisses that prevented him from going on. Even the backers of C. J. Hamlin's pacer were ashamed to see him get the best of a very close decision on the course that belongs to his owner. Curry stated that Geers unhappily admitted the foul, but the latter put it less strongly.

"My horse was out-pacing Patchen's on the turn," said the silent man, "and, naturally tried to take the pole as soon as there was room. Curry was yelling for me to keep out, and I did my best to keep away from him. His horse's foot did strike my wheel, but I think that was his fault and not mine."

Regarding the finish, Curry stated that he certainly was first, while Geers answered the question about that part of the decision with the remark, "I declare I could not tell, it kept me so busy driving my horse that, for the life of me, I don't know who was ahead.

One more heat was all the black pacer required to emphasize his superiority. He went at the little gelding so fiercely at the word that both got tangled, Patchen recovering first, and taking a strong lead to the quarter. From there he was master of the situation, and had no trouble to close with him in the last furlong. Robert J. went to pieces. Again, as Patchen galloped to the front triumphantly in 2:06½, the demoralized champion galloped along in a worse plight than if he had not got a heat.

Before this great battle began the two classes left unfinished yesterday were disposed of, along with one for three-year-olds. In the 2:16 trot, Athanoi and Gretchen were head and head, many seeing the Boston mare first, but, as in the match later on, Hamlin's horse was the favored one.

The long programme ended with the 2:29 pace, in which the heats were divided by a son and a daughter of Baron Wilkes. Pumps got a record of 2:09¾, but his relative, the brown filly Rachel, proved the gamer.

The 2:35 pace for two-year-olds was not called, making four more classes on Friday's card.

An important sale was made here to-day when E. De Cernea of New-York brought from A. J. Welsh the trotting filly Hattie R., for $6,000. She is two years old, has already scored 2:20¼, and is expected to give the record for fillies of her age a close call.

In a trial this morning Hattie R. did the last half mile in a 2:10 clip. The fourth quarter in 0:31¾. Welsh gave $2,000 for her about a month ago. She is by Bobby Burns, a son of General Wilkes, and out of a mare by Referee.

The summaries:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Athanio, br. c., by Junior, dam by Harkaway (Geers)	5	1	10	8	3	1	1
Nelly A., b. f., by Wilkes Boy, (Hudson)	7	6	1	1	10	8	3
Gretchen, b. m., by Schuyler, (McCarthy)	1	10	5	2	7	6	2
Sabina, b. m., by Sable Wilkes, (Noble)	11	4	3	4	1	2	4
Fred B., br. g., (Whitney)	6	3	4	6	2	3	5
Bravado, blk. s., (Cook)	4	2	2	5	11	5	dr
Psyche, ch. m., (Green)	3	5	7	8	5	7	dr
Bertie R., b. m., (Ramey)	10	9	11	11	4	4	dr
Delmar, b. s., (Baldrum)	9	8	9	7	6	9	dr
Adelaide McGregor, b. m., (J. C. Curry)	2	7	6	9	9	dr	
Jenny K., b. m., (West)	8	11	8	10	8	dr	

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:14¼; 2:13; 2:16; 2:17; 2:14.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Falkland, b. s., by Happy Medium, Toto by Princeps, (Kenney)	1	1	6	5	2	1
Yankee Luck, b. g., by Blackstone, (Bowen)	2	2	1	1	4	3
Kate V., b. m., by Heptagon, (Faris)	8	4	3	4	1	3
Miss Huon, b. m., (Green)	5	3	2	2	3	ro
East View, br. g., (Kelly)	3	5	4	3	5	ro
Fanny G., b. m., (Clark)	4	6	5	dr		
Tuleta, ch. m., (Lacey)	6	7	7	dr		
Sablehurt, blk. s., (Miller)	7	dr				

Time—2:16¾; 2:16; 2:15; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:18¼.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds and under; purse, $1,000.

Fred Kohl, blk. c., by Guy Wilkes, dam by Nutwood, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Geddese, b. g., (Spian)	2	2	2
Dresch, b. g., (Tucker)	3	3	3

Time—2:16½; 2:19¾; 2:17¾.

Special Race.—Pacing.

Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, by Joe Young, (J. C. Curry)	1	2	1
Robert J., b. g., by Harford, (Geers)	2	1	2

Time—First heat, 0:31; 1:01¾; 1:32½; 2:04¼. Second heat, 0:31; 1:02; 1:33; 2:04¾. Third heat, 0:31¾; 1:03½; 1:34; 2:05½. Fourth heat, 0:31½; 1:03; 1:34½; 2:06¾.

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Rachel, br. f., by Baron Wilkes-Willie Wilkes, by George Wilkes, (Kenney)	6	5	1	1	1
Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, (Wilson)	1	1	3	4	2
Valleau, br. g., (Strador)	2	2	5	2	3
Bert Oliver, b. s., (Hussey)	3	4	2	3	4
Billy C., b. g., (Beebe)	4	3	4	dis	
Arthur L., blk. c., (McDowell)	5	dr			
Gem D., b. s., (Noble)	dis				

Time—2:09¾; 2:11; 2:12½; 2:14½; 2:13.

BUT ONE FAVORITE WON.

Connoisseur Alone Came to Rescue the Plungers at Brighton.

It was another off day for the favorites at Brighton Beach, but one of them, Connoisseur, getting home in front of his field. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, the attendance very fair, and the betting lively. That is all that Brighton Beach racegoers care for particularly, as the mass of them care nothing whether the horses run true to form, and they dearly love a "job" if they can get in on it all right.

The feature of the sport was the fourth race, a run of a mile and a quarter, which was facetiously termed a "welterweight" race, though the top weight was but 115 pounds. This was carried by Connoisseur, a 1 to 2 favorite in the speculation, in spite of the fact that "the favorite killer," Littlefield, was in the saddle. There were but four starters in the race, and Warlike went out as pacemaker, and retained the lead until his jockey managed to break both stirrup straps. Then Warlike fell back and Connoisseur and Doggett took up the running. They had a hard fight all through the last mile, but Connoisseur was so much the better horse that even Littlefield was able to make him win the race by a narrow margin. Warlike was third, a dozen lengths away.

Little Matt won the fifth race, for which Mirage was made the favorite. The victory was probably due to the fact that just before the start the judges called Penn, the young pickaninny who rode Little Matt, into the stand, told him that the betting against his horse looked suspicious and that there would be trouble for him unless he made his horse run a good race. Thus warned, Penn did ride a good race, and Little Matt won handily.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44. Winner bought in for $955.

1—Salonica, Santa Anita Stable's b. m., aged, by Grinstead-Jennie D., 104½ pounds, $200.. (Penn)
2—Hammie, Gotham Stable's b. h., 5, 105, $200.. (Hamilton)
3—Mendicant, E. Forbes & Co.'s ch. m., aged, 102½, $200.. (Reagan)
4—Aloha, aged, 105. | 6—Daly, 4, 102.
5—Speculation, 6, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Salonica	4—5	25—1..Aloha	8—1
1—1..Hammie	2—5	10—1..Speculation	4—1
5—1..Mendicant	3—5	30—1..Daly	10—1

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

1—Annot Lyle, W. H. Forbes's b. f., by Barcaldine-Little Lady II., 115 pounds.. (Littlefield)
2—Silver II., Marcus Daly's ch. c., 118..(Taral)
3—Yankie Doodle, Cambridge Stable's b. c., 118.. (Overton)
4—King T., 118. | 6—Imperial, 118.
5—Saracinesca, 118.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Annot Lyle	1—1	15—1..King T	4—1
1—2..Silver II	Out	30—1..Saracinesca	10—1
4—1..Yankee D'dle	1—1	8—1..Imperial	2—1

Won by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Lady Richmond, Macomber & Cadigan's ch. f., by Kyrle Daly-Mottle, 100 pounds, $500.. (O'Leary)
2—King Gold, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 100, $500.. (Doggett)
3—Mangrove, C. F. Dwyer's b. g., 102, $500.. (Sheedy)
4—Second Attempt, 104. | 7—Captain Jack, 106.
5—Inquirendo, 105. | 8—Campania, 102½.
6—Fannie B., 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Lady R'hm'd	6—5	40—1..Inquirendo	12—1
6—1..King Gold	2—1	12—1..Fannie B	4—1
1—2..Mangrove	Out	10—1..Captain Jack	10—1
10—1..Sec'd At'mpt	5—2	4.2—1..Campania	4—1

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, 115 pounds.. (Littlefield)
2—Doggett, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 3, 111.. (Doggett)
3—Warlike, W. H. Du Bois's b. g., 4, 102.. (Dorsey)
4—Harry Alonzo, 6, 116.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Connoisseur	1—2	10—1..Warlike	5—1
2—1..Doggett	1—3	5——..Ha'ry Alonzo	6—5

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.

1—Little Matt, W. Jenning's br. c., 4 years, by Voltigeur-Black Gal, 107 pounds, $500.(Penn)
2—Factotum, J. Crilly & Co.'s br. c., 4, 102, $500.. (Keefe)
3—Lochinvar, J. Adams's ch. c., 4, 102, $500.. (Garrigan)
4—Mirage, 3, 91.
5—Shelly Tuttle, 5, 101.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Little Matt	2—5	10—1..Mirage	Out.
10—1..Factotum	1—1	10—1..Shelly Tuttle	2—1
12—1..Lochinvar	3—1		

Won by half a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42½. No bid for the winner.

1—Certainty, F. Conklin's ch. h., 5 years, by Royal Hampton-Certamen, 114 pounds, $500.. (Hamilton)
2—Fusileer, Oneck Stable's b. c., 4, 112, $500.. (Doggett)
3—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5, 114, $500.. (R. Doggett)
4—Pay or Play, 4, 112.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Certainty	4—5	1—1..Marshall	1—2
9—2..Fusileer	1—1	3—1..Pay or Play	3—5

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maidens, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Illusion	132	Jake Shipsey	122
Bowling Green	125	Belvina	120
Highflyer	125	Ruby	120
Primingo	122		

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Beau Ideal II.	115	Emotional	98
Fascination III	107	Palmerston	95
Bessie Browning	102	St. Agnes	95
Perseus	98	Larissa	90

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

The Coon	107	Mirage	92
Jack the Jew	104	Sir Dixon, Jr.	92
Tinge	104	Golden Gate	86
Truepenny	98	Second Attempt	81
Emma	93	Roundelay	81

FOURTH RACE.—A selling handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Captain T.	108	Watchman	94
Little Matt	103	Vision	90
George Dixon	100		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Article	107	Venetia II.	94
Tutor	106	Wellman	94
Buccaneer	102	Rebea	91
Connemaugh	95		

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Sir Tom	132	Rose Howard	127
Sprite	127	Florence	125

A STAKE FOR ANISETTE.

She Beats "the Great Lissak" for the Albany Stakes at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The feature of the racing here to-day was the race for the Albany Stakes for all ages, at seven furlongs. Rey del Carreres was the favorite, with Lissak, one of the best of the Western horses, second choice. But Pierre Lorillard's selling plater, Anisette, with Griffin up, beat both of them after a hard fight, the trio finishing short heads apart.

Griffin turned the plungers down badly by getting beaten in the first race, when he had the mount on Wernberg, and in the last, when he rode Lisa. But the clever lightweight squared it with his victories with Roundsman and Anisette.

These are the results of the five races:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; purse $500. Five and a half furlongs. Lady Diamond, 97 pounds, (McClain,) 7 to 1, won; Wernberg, 119, (Griffin,) 1 to 10, second. Time—1:10¾.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $500. Five furlongs. Roundsman, 102 pounds, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, won; Kamsin, 97, (Cochran,) 12 to 5, second; Marquise, 87, (Hicks,) 10 to 1, third. Argentina, Princess Noretti, Heresy, and Sky Blue also ran. Time—1:04¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Stakes; of the guaranteed value of $2,000; for all ages. Seven furlongs. Annisette, 106 pounds, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, won; Rey del Carreres, 115, (Perkins,) 7 to 5, second; Lissak, 120, (Clayton,) 5 to 2, third. Lovdal also ran. Time—1:30.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $500. One mile and a sixteenth. Brandywine, 110 pounds, (Clayton,) 4 to 5, won; Darien, 103, (Perkins,) 13 to 5, second; Sufficient, 105, (Griffin,) 13 to 5, third. Halfling also ran. Time—1:55.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies; purse $500. One mile. Lucania, 98 pounds, (Perkins,) 5 to 2, won; Liza, 106, (Griffin,) 1 to 2, second; Orinda, 96, (Clayton,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Remnant, 106 pounds; Sky Blue, 103; Honolulu and Florrie, 100 each; Peconic and Chugnut, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Maurice and Cherrystone, 105 pounds each; Langdon and Nicolini, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile. Dungarvan and Kilkenny, 114 pounds each; Prig and the Kapanga colt, 112 each; Lookout, 111; All Over and Van Brunt, 101 each; Amie Goodwin, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Bernardine and Coda, 108 pounds each; Princess Jean, Sweet Favordale, Miss Celestina, La Gallienne, and Miss Blanche R., 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Semper Lex and Jack of Spades, 110 pounds each; Chesapeake, 107; Laurel, 105; Navahoe, 92.

Racing Resumed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—There was racing at the Harlem track here to-day for the first time since the Civil Federation forced the tracks here to close. Only about 800 persons were at the track. There were five hand books run on the New-York plan, with betting "on the nod" when the punter was known. Otherwise money was taken with the pleasing fiction proclaiming that it had to be "telegraphed out of town." There was no police or other interference, and losing bets were paid after each race.

A Fast Trotter Sold.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Benton Wilkes, the Jefferson County horse, which won the 2:20 race at Old Orchard, Me., on Saturday in three straight heats, his best time being 2:18¼, has been sold to John Shepard, a rich Boston merchant and famous road rider, for several thousand dollars. Wilkes was owned by Dr. S. W. Frame of Belleville.

ONE MORE GAME FOR NEW-YORK.

Their Victory over Washington Advances Them to Seventh Place.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 11; Washington, 0.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 2, (first game.)
Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 5, (second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 9.
Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	56	37	.602
2—Pittsburg	53	35	.602
3—Baltimore	48	34	.585
4—Boston	47	36	.566
5—Chicago	52	41	.559
6—Cincinnati	48	38	.558
7—New-York	45	39	.536
8—Brooklyn	45	40	.529
9—Philadelphia	44	40	.524
10—Washington	28	51	.354
11—St. Louis	29	62	.319
12—Louisville	21	63	.250

Another easy victory at baseball for the New-York Club yesterday, and 3,000 or more spectators watched Freedman's men trample upon the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds. The New-Yorks certainly can play like "Giants" when they have no one in particular to play against.

Rusie did the twirling for the home team, and the visitors were unable to do anything against his delivery. With the exception of a single and a double by McGuire, the Washingtons failed to do any safe hitting. Selbach's scratch fly hit in the ninth inning, which either Tiernan or Stafford could have caught with ease is, however, charged as a hit against Rusie. It was really Tiernan's ball, but Stafford ran to catch it, and when Tiernan was called, both men stopped running about the same time, and let the ball fall to the ground.

The New-York players used the stick with good effect, and had but little difficulty in hitting Boyd's pitching, which they touched up in such a lively fashion that they had placed ten runs to their credit in the first five innings. Rusie, Stafford, Tiernan, Davis, and Fuller all had on their full batting regalia, and they made the Senators "hunt leather" in lively style. Burns, the latest acquisition to the home team, could do nothing with the bat, and sank into obscurity.

Farrell wisely withdrew from the game in the fifth inning, when it was certain that the Washingtons were beaten, and so saved himself for the games at Baltimore, the first of which is played to-day.

The home team played a strong game in the field as well as at the bat. The only fielding error charged against them was a fumble by Davis in the sixth inning on the ball hit by Abbey, which came to him on rather an awkward bound to handle.

The contest was robbed of all interest after the first two innings, in which the New-Yorks made eight hits, with a total of twelve, and earned five of the six runs scored. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	4	2
McGuire, c	0	2	1	3	1
Abbey cf	0	0	6	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Coogan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Hassa'r, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Crooks, 2b	0	0	1	7	0
Shiebeck, ss	0	0	3	2	2
Boyd, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	3	24	17	5

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss	2	2	0	4	0
Tiernan, rf	3	3	1	0	0
V.Hi't'n, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Davis, 3b	1	2	4	3	1
Doyle, c	0	0	7	0	0
Burns, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Stafford, 2b	1	3	0	1	0
Farrell, c	0	0	2	1	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rusie, p	2	3	2	4	0
Total	11	15	27	15	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New-York	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	.—11

Earned runs—New-York, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; New-York, 1. First base on balls—Washington, 3; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New-York, 4. Three-base hits—Davis, Rusie. Two-base hits—McGuire, Tiernan, Davis. Struck out—By Rusie—Coogan, Crooks, Boyd, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Fuller, Van Haltren, Wilson. Stolen bases—McGuire, Selbach, Fuller, Van Haltren, Davis. Double plays—Rusie, Farrell, and Davis; Fuller and Davis. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN BADLY BEATEN.

They Lost Two Games at Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The Bostons played two games with the Brooklyns here this afternoon, and won both. Both victories were secured by good stick work. The Bostons used their old batting order, and the change worked to advantage. A crowd of about 6,000 persons was present. The Bostons batting was clean and hard, Duffy and Bannon doing finely in both games. In the first game Stivetts pitched, and after the first inning showed great command and effectiveness. He also batted hard and fielded his position well, so that he was tired when he started in to pitch the second game, and retired after the third inning. Sullivan succeeded him, and his delivery was in such striking contrast that the Brooklyns could not hit him, although toward the close of the game they were batting him more freely. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lowe, 2b	1	1	6	2	0
Long, ss	2	2	2	3	1
Duffy, cf	0	2	0	0	0
M'Carthy, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Bannon, rf	1	2	3	0	1
Ganzel, c	0	0	6	0	1
Stivetts, p	1	2	0	3	0
Total	6	11	27	10	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
T'dway, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	4	1	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	2	6	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	4	2
Grim, c	0	0	2	1	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	10	2

Boston	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	.—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Long, (2,) Stivetts, Daly, Anderson. Stolen bases—Long, Bannon, Lachance, Corcoran. First base on balls—By Kennedy, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Stivetts, 1. Wild pitch—Stivetts. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Stivetts, 4. Double play—Stivetts, Long, and Tucker. Umpires—Messrs Burnham and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lowe, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
Long, ss	3	2	0	5	1
Duffy, cf	2	2	2	0	0
M'C'rthy, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Bannon, rf	2	3	3	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	0	2	1	0
Tenney, c	1	0	2	0	0
Stivetts, p	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	10	15	27	15	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	3	0	1
Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
T'dway, rf	0	3	1	0	0
T. Daly, 2b	1	2	4	3	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	0	7	0	0
And'rs'n, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Corc'r'n, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Dailey, c	0	0	2	0	0
Gumbert, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	5	8	24	9	2

Boston	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	.—10
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—Duffy. Two-base hits—Duffy, Long, First base on balls—By Sullivan, 8; by Gumbert, 4; by Stivetts, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Sullivan, 2; by Gumbert, 1. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Struck out—By Stivetts, 2; by Sullivan, 1; by Gumbert, 1. Double plays—Nash, Lowe, and Tucker; Shindle, Tom Daly, and Lachance. Umpires—Messrs. Burnham and Hunt.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	.	—6

Hits—Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Clements, Esper and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	.	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 2

Hits—Cincinnati, 16; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 8. Batteries—Rhines and Vaughn, Kissinger and Miller. Umpire—Mr McDonald.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	5	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	.	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	— 9

Hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Wallace, Knell, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	.	.	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	—6

Hits—Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Gardner and Merritt, Inks and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

The Chess Match at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Eng., Aug. 8.—The score in the chess tourney is: Tschigorin, won, 3; Mieses and Steinitz, 2½ each; Bird, Lasker, Schiffers, Tinsley, and Walbrodt, 2 each; Bardeleben, Gunsberg, Marco, Pillsbury, and Pollock, 1½ each; Blackburne, Mason, Schlechter, and Tischmann, 1 each; Burn, Albin, and Tarrasch, ½ each; Vergani, 0.

The fourth round will be played to-morrow and the fifth round on Saturday.

WRENN AND STEVENS TIED.

Lead in the Norwood Park Tennis Tournament.

NORWOOD PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Wrenn and Stevens are still tied for first place in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino court. Stevens kept up his magnificent work by taking three straight sets from Chace in a splendid contest. Stevens played like clockwork throughout, but toward the end of the match his passing down the lines was superb.

Chace made a good fight, but his smashes could not get away from the Hoboken crack. Stevens's peculiar lobs going higher and far back, even when he was hard pressed. Chace's volleying was gilt-edged at first, but toward the end he began to have some hard luck in smashing balls just over the lines. The match was played in the morning. Stevens started in with a set to two, but nobody was alarmed until it became evident that Chace could not hold him, try as he would. The games were long, and were won by narrow margins, but Stevens kept on winning them. He had 5—4 and 40—15, but lost his chance for the set by a double fault, Chace tying the score, 5—5.

Again Stevens went ahead, and though Chace made it games all, the set slipped away from him, 8—6. The third set was bitterly contested. Stevens keeping a game or so ahead all the way and winning, 6—4.

The weather was splendid in the afternoon, but the tennis was not. Foote made an excellent showing against Larned, the latter's temerity in playing with a new racquet being punished by a run of nine straight games by Foote, giving him the second set, 6—0, and the lead in the third, 3—0. Larned was equal to the emergency, and finally saved the set at 7—5. Foote hustled him in the next, also, the score being again 7—5.

Parker skillfully avoided winning a game from Chace, though there was danger at times that he would do so, and spoil Chace's beautiful collection of eighteen consecutive games. The trouble with Parker seemed to be that his ground strokes were both slow and high, and Chace improved his opportunity by making a series of dazzling smashes.

The games to-morrow will be exciting, as the leaders will meet, and a tie for one or both the prizes seems likely. The schedule of games is as follows:

Foote against Parker, 10 A. M.; Larned against Stevens, 3 P. M.; Wrenn against Chace, 5 P. M.

The scores were are follows:

Richard Stevens,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dullness Approaching Stagnation with Prices Practically Unchanged.

AN UPWARD MOVEMENT IN MANHATTAN

Fair Volume of Business in Sugar, General Electric, and Burlington—Probability of Further Gold Shipments—Cordage.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Dullness approaching stagnation, with prices practically unchanged, was the condition of to-day's stock market. The transactions footed up only about 113,000 shares. Sugar, General Electric, and Burlington were the only stocks in which more than 10,000 shares were done.

The movement in Sugar was confined to narrow limits, minor operators, in the absence of the well-known manipulators, being responsible for its fluctuations. It closed ¾ higher than yesterday. While General Electric was fairly firm, it lacked the vitality and strength of yesterday. Leather preferred was weak on small transactions, and scored a loss of ⅞, having at one time sold at 82. There were a few thousand shares done in Chicago Gas, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, but they were practically unchanged at the close.

Burlington led the railway list in point of activity, and it closed ⅝ down. Rock Island and St. Paul lost small fractions while Atchison and Northwestern made equivalent gains. Manhattan was the feature of the general list. It closed at its top price, 115⅝, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Southern preferred, Union Pacific, and Wabash preferred advanced fractionally. On the other hand Kansas and Texas preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Western Union lost small fractions.

There was no news of an immediately influential character. Crop reports continue to be satisfactory, and railway earnings promising. The probability of further gold exports was discussed with more equinimity than in recent days. The absurdity of worrying over the shipment of a few millions under existing conditions being generally realized. The announcement that the Cordage Bondholders Protective Committee had decided to release the bonds deposited under its agreement was interpreted to mean the complete success of the Waterbury-Sturgis plan of reorganization. Large amounts of the bonds held by the Protective Committee were withdrawn and deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company during the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $81,855,666, and the balances were $5,944,489. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $273,490.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 34¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	Imports for the same period.
1895	$36,812,334	$21,683,166
1894	71,317,077	.....
1893	56,826,633	.....
1892	44,426,219	.....

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull at slight concessions. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼@$4.89⅝, for 60-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90⅝ for demand, $4.90⅝@$4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158¾
Atlantic	240
Butchers and Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	183
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Fifth Avenue	2700
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	115
Germania	390
Greenwich	155
Hanover	510
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	515
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	192
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	186
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	133
Merchants' Exchange	115
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	230
New-York County	550
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	113½
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	138
Oriental	220
Pacific	185
Park	273
Phenix	114
Republic	152
Seaboard National	166
Second National	300
Seventh National	115
Shoe and Leather	94
Southern National	140
State of New-York	100
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	91
West Side	280
Western National	110½

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	¾
Bay State Gas	1
Col. Fuel & I	1
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	¾
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	1¾
Manhattan	1⅝
New-York Central	1¼

DECLINED.

Col. Coal & I. dev	1¾
Erie Tel. & Tel	1½
Great Northern pf	1½
New-York, L. E. & West, pf	2½
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	⅝
United States Cordage	¾
United States Cordage pf	¾
United States Cordage gtd	1¼
United States Cordage gtd. 1st in. pd.	¾
United States Leather pf	⅞

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	147	150	10
American Cotton Oil	25¾	25½	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅝	300
American Cotton Oil pf	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73¼	72½	74	20
*American Sugar Refining	114¾	114⅞	113¾	114½	114½	114⅞	12,600
*American Sugar Refining pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¾	104	104½	15
American Tobacco	111⅛	112	111⅛	112	111⅞	112	2,650
American Tobacco pf	112	112	112	112	111½	113	165
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	2,322
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss'd.	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅜	31½	32	100
*Bay State Gas	19½	20	19½	20	19½	20	300
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	21	21	21	21	21	22	100
Canada Southern	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56	56½	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21½	250
Chicago Gas	58½	58½	58	58½	58½	58⅝	4,805
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101	102	10
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅞	101	100⅜	101	101	101¼	1,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅜	90⅝	89¾	90⅜	90¾	90¾	18,573
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48⅜	48⅞	48⅛	48⅜	48	48¼	1,178
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	70½	70⅝	6,550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128¼	128¼	127¾	127⅞	127½	128½	33
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78⅜	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜	78¼	78⅜	4,125
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7	7	7	7	....	8	150
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37¼	37	37¼	37¼	37½	230
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅝	130¼	130½	130½	130⅝	814
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162¼	162¼	162⅜	162⅜	163½	350
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	21	21¼	21	21⅜	21	21¼	2,400
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	7	100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	98	99	100
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	55¼	55½	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	55	300
General Electric	38½	38⅝	37½	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	12,371
Great Northern pf	125½	125⅞	125½	125½	125	129	100
Lake Erie & Western	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25½	26	115
Lake Shore	149½	150	149½	150	149	150	200
Long Island	85⅞	85⅞	85⅛	85⅞	85	87½	20
*Lou. E. Traction, 1st in. pd.	17	17	17	17	16¾	17	250
Louisville & Nashville	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¾	60¾	1,425
Manhattan Consolidated	114½	115⅝	114½	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	5,735
*Metropolitan Traction	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	98½	99½	10
Minn. & St. Louis	22	22¼	22	22¼	22	22¼	1,030
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	49	49½	100
Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	64	65	200
Missouri Pacific	37¼	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	3,020
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	37	200
*National Lead Company	35	35	34⅝	34¾	34½	35	700
*National Lead Company pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	94	133
National Linseed Oil	30	30	30	30	29⅞	30	750
New-Jersey Central	103¾	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝	103¾	103½	100
New-York Central	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	102	102½	102
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56	57	100
New-York & New-Haven	205	205	205	205	203	205	9
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅜	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	1,400
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	22	22	21½	21½	21	23	300
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	270
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6	710
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	215
Northern Pacific pf	18¼	18¼	17⅝	18	17¾	18	1,053
Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	28⅞	29¼	110
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	5,850
Pittsburg & Western pf	31	31	31	31	30½	31	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19	19½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	171½	171½	171	171	171½	173	210
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115	116½	170
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8	330
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	210
Southern Pacific	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25½	26½	400
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	14	540
Southern Railway pf	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	953
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¼	36¾	36¼	36½	36½	36⅝	2,110
Texas Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	100
Twin City R. T.	29	29	29	29	28½	30	200
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1⅜	1¾	1¼	1⅝	1¾	2¼	2,280
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¾	110
United States Cordage	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	840
United States Cordage pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3½	300
United States Cordage gtd	7	7	7	7	5½	8	170
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd	3¼	3¾	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	3	250
*U. S. Cordage pf., 1st in. pd.	6	6	6	6	5½	6	100
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	13	13	13	13	11	11¾	200
United States Rubber	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40½	41	100
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	250
*United States Leather	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	1,010
*United States Leather pf	83	83	82	82⅝	82⅝	82¾	3,700
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9⅛	100
Wabash pf	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	790
Wells-Fargo Express	109	114	109	114	108	114	9
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅞	342
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	1,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53	54	8
Total sales							113,840

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Father De Smet	.22	.22	.22	.22	....	....	100

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 2,000	41½	Clev, C Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 19,000	95⅞
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Receipts 50,000	80½	Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st 7,000	111¾
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 20,000	32½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 3,000	103½
5,000	32⅜	4,000	103¼
35,000	32¾	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	102
3,000	32⅜	11,000	102⅜
Atch, T & S F gen 4s when issued 25,000	82	Ft W'th & D C 1st 16,000	71
32,000	82¾	Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000	93¼
1,000	82	5,000	93⅜
Atch, T & S F adj 4s new when issued 6,000	53⅜	6,000	93⅜
5,000	54	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000	70⅜
4,000	53⅞	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 8,000	83
1,000	53¾	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 8,000	110
4,000	53⅞	Ken Cent 1st 4s 1,000	90
5,000	54	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	98
Augusta & N'w'n 1st 11,000	93⅜	L Erie & W 2d 5s 6,000	106
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 4,000	115	Louis'le Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 25,000	38
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 1,000	103½	Long Island G M 4s 1,000	101
7,000	104	Lo & Nashv Cons 10,000	106¾
Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000	97⅞	Louisville & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st 2,000	103
Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000	110	Lo, N A & Chi Cons 2,000	100
Cent P J G M 5s 2,000	117¼	Metropol'n Elev 1st 2,000	120
Cent Pac 6s 1897 1,000	104½	5,000	117¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s 22,000	111⅞	Met polit'n Elev 2d 2,000	107¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 101,000	83	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000	83½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000	92½	2,000	106¾
2,000	92½	Iowa & Minn Div 1,000	129½
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s 1,000	105½	South'n Minn Div 5,000	116¾
3,000 5F	105½	Minn & St L con 5s 1,000	102⅞
23,000	105½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 20,000	64¼
5,000 5F	105⅞	4,000	64
Chi, St L & N O 5s 1,000	118	2,000	63¾
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	128¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000	93
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000	110½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 4,000	87½
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000	94	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 12,000	68
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	93	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	105¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st 1,000	111⅞	N Y Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 2,000	95½
Denv & Rio Gr 4s 1,000	87½	Total Sales	
Detroit Gas Co 5s 2,000	75		
Dul, So S & Atl 5s 1,000	100		
25,000	99⅞		
5,000	100		
Total Sales			

N Y Elevated 1st 1,000	107⅜	Termini R R Assn of St L con 5s 2,000	99½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000	110	Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	95¼
N Y, Sus & W'n G M 7,000	81	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 1,000	28⅝
2,000	81½	5,000	29
10,000	82	11,000	28¾
North Pac 1st Coup 10,000	117¼	15,000	29
Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000	103	Third Av 1st 5s 1,000	122
1,000	102½	Tol, A, A & N M 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	84½
North Pac 3d Coup 19,000	73	2,000	84¾
North Pac con 5s 46,000	42½	Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000	105¼
Nor Pac Terml 1st 1,000	105¾	5,000	105
Oreg Imp Co con 5s 11,000	84½	Union Pac 1st '97 1,000	107⅜
1,000	48	Union Pac 1st '98 1,000	107⅜
Oreg Short Line 6s 10,000	90½	4,000	107½
Trust Receipts 13,000	90	7,000	107⅝
Oreg S L & U N con Trust Co certfs 6,000	50½	8,000	107¾
4,000	50⅞	Union Pac 1st '99 1,000	107⅞
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 4,00	35½	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000s3	95¼
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000	84	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000	98⅝
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 15,000	32½	U S Cordage Co 1st 6s 1,000c	41¼
1,000	32¼	1,000c	41¼
2d Pref Inc 3,000	19½	2,000	41¼
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 5,000	113	10,000	42
Pleasant V Coal 6s 5,000	106	Small Bonds 300	39½
Rio Grande Wn 1st 2,000	76½	600	39
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	64½	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000	41
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 1,000	100¾	1,000	41⅜
St L Southwn 1st 2,000	80	1,000	41¾
St L Southw 2d inc 5,000	37½	8,000	42
5,000	37½	4,000	41⅜
6,000	37½	1,000	41½
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 1,000	122½	5,000s3	42
Reduced to 4½s 5,000	104⅜	U S Leather Co 6s 1,000	114
Seaside & B B 1st 5,000	88	Wabash 1st 5s 5,000	107½
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	85	2,000	107⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 4,000	96½	1,000	107¾
2,000	96¾	5,000	107⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000c	97¾	Wabash R R 2d 36,000	77
1,000	97¼	7,000	77¼
		West Shore gtd 4s 3,000	104⅜
		W Nor Car 1st 5s 1,000	115¾
		W U Col Trust 5s 1,000	110
		Winona & St P 2d 3,000	128⅜
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 1,030	57¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Mah. Coal R	106	..
Alton & Terre Haute	63½	64½	Manhattan Beach	5	7
American Coal	93	..	Maryland Coal pf	50	70
American District Tel	50	60	Mexican Central	11½	13
American Express	113	115	Mexican National certificates	2	2½
American T. & C	97	99	Michigan Central	100½	101½
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾	Minn. St. L. 1st pf	83	84
Baltimore & Ohio	64¼	65	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	18
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	Mobile & Ohio	24½	25½
C. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..	N., C. & St. Louis	79	90
Boston Air Line pf	101½	..	National Starch	7	8
Brunswick Co	2	3	National Starch 1st pf	50	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
Burlington, C. R. & N	50	..	New Central Coal	7	9
Canadian Pacific	52	54	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	71	75
Cedar F. & M	..	10	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	39	42
Central Pacific	18¼	18⅞	New-York, Ontario & Western	17¼	17⅝
Chicago & Alton	158	..	New-York, Sus. & Western pf	29	29¼
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	53½	Norfolk & Western	3¾	4
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	147	Norfolk & Western pf	13¾	14½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	93	95	Northwestern Tel	106	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	164	..	Ontario Mining	8½	10
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¾	5½	Oregon Improvement	10	12½
C., H. V. & T	24¾	25⅜	Oregon R. & N	25	30
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66	Oregon Short Line & U. N	8	9
Commercial Cable	150	..	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..	Peoria & Eastern	7	8
Consolidated Gas Co	142½	144	Peoria, Decatur & Ev	6	6½
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	15	Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	47¾	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	47½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54	55
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	11	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C	183	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	49	60	P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Detroit Gas	30½	..	Quicksilver	3¼	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	..	Quicksilver pf	..	19
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	41¾	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	55	..	Rio Grande Western	17½	18¾
Flint & P. M	14½	15¼	Rio Grande Western pf	40	43
Flint & P. M. pf	39	46	St. J. & G. I	1	3
G. B. & W. t. r	½	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	28½	30
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	92½
Homestake	23	25	St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	41¾
Illinois Central	98½	99	St. Paul & Omaha pf	118	120
Illinois Steel Co	74⅜	74½	St. Paul, M. & M	115½	117½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	15½	18	Silver bullion certificates	66¾	66⅞
Iowa Central	10½	11	Southern Cotton Oil	45	55
Iowa Central pf	36¼	38	Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	..
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9	T. P. Land Tr	9	11
Keokuk & D. M	4½	5	Toledo & O. C.	45	49
K. & D. M. pf	16½	..	Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Laclede Gas	26½	27	*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C	6	..
Laclede Gas pf	86	88	Union Pacific, D. & G	6	6½
Lake Erie & Western pf	81	83	United States Express	41	43
Louisville, N. A. & C	8¾	9	Utica & B. River	150	..
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	26½	27	*Western Union Beef	10	10½
L., St. L. & T	⅞	1½	Wisconsin Central	⅝	6

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Cot Oil pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	10	Gen. Electric	38⅝	38⅝	37⅛	38	2,860
Am. Sug. Ref.	114⅜	114⅝	113½	114½	8,380	Long I. Trac.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	50
Am. Tobacco	111¾	111⅞	111¼	111¾	80	L. & Nash.	60¼	60½	60¼	60⅝	330
A., T. & S. F.	15	15⅛	15	15	1,170	Mo. Pacific	37	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	1,560
Balt. & Ohio	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	100	Na. Lead	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	20
Chicago Gas	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58½	2,700	N. Y. Central	102	102	101⅝	102	140
C., R. I. & P.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78⅜	2,730	Nor. Pac. pf.	18	18	17¾	17¾	250
C., B. & Q.	90¼	90⅝	89½	89¼	6,670	Phil. & Read.	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	4,610
C., M. & St. P.	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70¼	4,520	Tenn. C. & I.	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	10

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cent. of N. J.	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅜	50
Chi. & North.	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	20
Dis. & C. F.	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	190
Total sales					36,560

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Total sales					600

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Quicksilver	3.50	3.87½	3.50	3.87½	500
					40

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	67½	68⅛	67	67⅛	107,600

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. 4s	83	83	83	83	$5,000
L. E. & W. 2d	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	64	64	63⅜	63⅜	9,000
Met. El. 1st	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	2,000
N. Pac. 1st	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
N. Pac. 3d	73	73	73	73	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	3,000
Total sales					$63,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	94	98½
American Bank Note	44	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43½	..
American Typefounders	3	5
American Typefounders' pf	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	204½	207
Barney & Smith Car	23¾	..
Barney & Smith pf. stock	78	80½
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	102½
Beckton Construction pf	69	..
Bliker St. & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	180½
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105	106
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100¾	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	88½	90½
Celluloid Company stock	66½	71
†Central & South American Tel	119½	124½
*Cent. & South. Amer. Tel. scrip	117	122
Central Cross-Town	185	200

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

$18,000.00 SCHOOL BONDS FOR SALE.

To the Treasurer of King County, Washington:

Whereas, At an election held in School District No. 50, King County, Washington, on the 10th day of June, 1895, more than three-fifths of the voters voting at said election voted in favor of validating and ratifying the indebtedness of said district, so far as the indebtedness do not exceed 6 per cent. of the taxable property of said district.

Therefore, We, the legal Directors of School District No. 50, King County, Washington, do hereby authorize the County Treasurer of King County, to advertise for sale bonds to the amount of $18,000.00, (eighteen thousand dollars,) said bonds to be issued under Act of 1895, relating to indebtedness of school districts.

(Signed) GEO. P. HOLDEN, Chairman;
W. W. DE LONG,
Directors of School District No. 50.

JOHN A. McCRORY, Clerk of District No. 50.

Acting on the above, notice is hereby given that the town of Ballard, School District No. 50, in King County, State of Washington, offers for sale coupon bonds of said district to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars, said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear the date of October 1st, 1895.

To be payable on the 30th day of September, 1915, at the County Treasurer's office of King County, State of Washington, or at the office of the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the option of the holder. The interest to be paid semi-annually and evidenced by coupons payable at the Treasurer's office or at the said fiscal agency, at the option of the holder.

Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington, up to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 2d, 1895, at the office of said County Treasurer, in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, at which time said bids will be opened, and publicly declared.

Bidders for said bonds are asked to name price and rate of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be ready for delivery on October 1st, 1895.

Said bonds will not be sold below par, under the law; bids for bonds bearing a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum will not be considered. All persons bidding for said bonds, except the State of Washington, are requested to deposit with the said County Treasurer 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds when depositing with said Treasurer their bids.

No commissions will be allowed on the sale of said bonds. The Directors of said school district request persons bidding for said bonds to bid for bonds bearing 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent. interest per annum, int rest payable semi-annually, on the bonds from any other rate of interest, not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

School District No. 50 includes in its limits the town of Ballard. The population of the district is 3,000. The valuation of the improved real estate belonging to the district, including school buildings, is $20,625.00.

The valuation of furniture of school buildings is $2,100.00. The indebtedness of the district at this date, including $20,000.00 coupon bonds, is $38,000.00, and the proceeds of the proposed $18,000 is to pay this last indebtedness and can be used for no other purpose. The district has contracted no debts since May 22d, 1895, and, under the law authorizing the issue of the $18,000 worth of bonds, cannot hereafter incur debts above its income.

The assessed valuation of the property in the district is $983,550.00.

JOHN W. MAPLE,
Treasurer of King County, Wash.
By P. P. PADDIN, Deputy.
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1st, 1895.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;

R. C. MARTIN,	EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH,	F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,	EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,	

Committee.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the undernoted First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, dated June 1, 1891, that under the provisions of the Deed of Trust the said Bonds have been drawn by lot in the presence of the Trustee for redemption and payment on the first day of December, 1895, at the offices of MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., in the City of New-York, at par and accrued interest to the said date, when interest thereon will cease:

Bonds Nos. 2, 30, 42, 97, 104, 133, 143, 166, 209, 210, 220, 256, 258, 259, 274, 309, 324, 341, 377, 432, 435, 455, 489, 502, 516, 519, 551, 580, 582, 590, 593, 611, 616, 651, 765, 769, 789, 800, 801, 808, 812, 843, 880, 902, 906, 910, 981, 995—a total of 48 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.
New-York, July 17, 1895.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ELMIRA MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Coupon upon the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of The Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, which matured April 1st, 1895, will be paid at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, in the City of New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of each coupon. Dated August 7th, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LEWIS F. WILSON, Treasurer.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement have been called for payment and must be paid to the respective depositaries on or before the following dates, viz.:

The second installments of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installments of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895;**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

The certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment, in order that the receipt for such payment may be noted thereon.

Installments of the assessment not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share upon each installment in arrears; and the Committee reserves the right at any time to declare forfeited the rights of holders of certificates of deposit for stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

The time for the deposit of Bonds and Stock without payment of a penalty having expired on **JULY 8TH, 1895,** deposits will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited; but the Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive any further deposits.

Dated 32 Nassau Street, New-York, July 9, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

THE MONETARY TRUST,
50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Money-making as an Applied Science

The accumulation of wealth must always go forward in obedience to natural laws. Men can save a nucleus from wages or salaries, but individual fortunes are principally created by the growth of the country or the tendency of the times. To make money one must act at the right place at the right time; must comprehend a given situation and profit from its developments; must put oneself in a position which will be protected and improved by existing financial and industrial tendencies. The Monetary Trust was created to aid its clients in this effort, and its officers will invest at their best judgment any fund, however large, however small, in such manner to receive somewhat of the general prosperity as it returns and the growth of the country as it develops. There is no other sound principle by which money can be accumulated. So-called "speculation," dependent upon superficial and manipulative fluctuations, will always prove fatal. It is generally undertaken more from insatiate thirst for the results of chance than from legitimate considerations. It is daily destroying the nucleus of many private fortunes. It undermines judgment, breeds defect of mental vision, and defeats its own ends. Any man who tries to guide his customers through such a labyrinth will finally fail in his efforts. The so-called bucket shops, and still worse, the imitation commission merchants, are the most gigantic financial evil of our day, and it is unfortunate that many of them have protecting accounts with Stock Exchange firms. They have caused the Stock Exchange and other legitimate channels of courageous investment to become practically deserted, and have created an uncounted army of speculative inebriates, who haunt the shadows of Wall Street, vagabonds of finance. The Monetary Trust was created to inaugurate a reformation in this regard, which the Stock Exchange itself should have undertaken long ago. Every individual who is prepared to avoid such "speculation" will be aided by the officers of the Monetary Trust in the effort to realize more than simple interest on his money.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1895.

To the Holders of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED, PREFERRED, AND COMMON STOCK of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY:

There have been deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, under the Plan of Reorganization, so large a majority of the outstanding issue of First Mortgage Bonds, and of the Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stocks, respectively, that the success of the plan is assured.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the Reorganization of said Company, the committee has extended the time within which the holders of bonds and stocks may deposit same under said plan with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK,** or **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.,** to and including **AUGUST 9TH, 1895,** upon payment of a penalty of **$2.50 per Bond,** and of 25 cents per share of stock.

First Mortgage Bonds must be deposited with penalty of **$2.50 each.**

Guaranteed Stock must be deposited with First Installment of **$5 per share,** and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Preferred Stock must be deposited with First Installment of **$2.50 per share,** and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Common Stock must be deposited with First Installment of **$1.25 per share,** and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Second Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such second installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock, $2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before Aug. 16, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

Financial.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,023 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer, Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 15, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1895.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the third day of September next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 3, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

VALUES DESTROYED BY OREGON COURTS

Decisions That Will Weaken Confidence in Investments in That State.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I write to call attention to two decisions of the Supreme Court of Oregon, the highest tribunal of the State, handed down July 22, both of which affect disastrously important interests, and, if adopted as precedents outside of that State, must, it seems to me, greatly weaken general confidence in all securities and property interests dependent for their safety upon the protection of courts of equity, wherever situated.

Ex-United States Senator Dolph, whose position as a lawyer at the bar of his own State is relatively higher even than that unanimously accorded him as a Senator, whose services and fame were National, has felt compelled for the first time in a long and distinguished legal career to protest publicly against one of them as "a scandal against the administration of justice in the State of Oregon" and "one which, if allowed to stand, must weaken the respect for the courts and the confidence of citizens in the security for their rights of property and prevent the investment in Oregon of capital from other States and foreign countries."

The Oregonian, which publishes the letter from its eminent neighbor, of which the above are extracts, comments that "the decision is an extraordinary one and surely cannot stand in law," and adds that "Mr. Dolph has not characterized it too harshly."

This was the case of A. L. Schmidt, appellant, vs. the Oregon Gold Mining Company, respondent. The appellant was the trustee named in certain mortgages made by the company to secure bonds issued by it, interest on which being in default, the suit was brought in the lower court to foreclose the mortgages. The plaintiff's attorneys accepted in open court a consent by defendant's attorneys instead of taking a decree in favor of their client, the plaintiff, as prayed for in the complaint, for the foreclosure of the mortgages, with costs and attorneys' fees, the plaintiff's attorneys, without pleadings and without notice to their client and without his knowledge, procured a decree in their own favor and against their client, the plaintiff, for $5,500 and for other fees and charges, aggregating $1,939.34, and directing that the property be sold under the decree. It sold for $9,000, leaving for the plaintiff $2,560.86.

The lower court set aside the sale, but refused to set aside the decree for the plaintiff's attorneys, fixing a first lien upon the property of $7,439.34, and the decision of the Supreme Court affirmed the decree and the lower court's refusal to set it aside. The holders of the bonds, so far as appears, were non-residents.

Let us look at the other decision which, though destroying a vastly greater investment made in the State by confiding non-residents at the East and in Europe, might be fairly called its twin in jurisprudence.

This larger twin was the final decision in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. the Oregon Pacific Railroad, on the appeal from the order of the Circuit Court confirming the sale of 142 miles of operated broad-gauge railroad, with full equipment of rolling stock, lands, three river steamboats, a large ocean towboat, &c., for $100,000, out of which the order confirming directed that taxes on the property of about $70,000 be paid, and then the expenses of the sale, which would leave, practically, absolutely nothing for over a million dollars of receiver's certificates and other indebtedness created by order of the Court itself, and absolutely nothing also for the owners of first mortgage bonds on the property and adjudicated by the same Court to be valid and lawful claims against it to the amount of $15,000,000.

All the facts of the cost of the property were part of the record before the Court, and all its history, and the fact that valuations made for the buyer himself during the last year of panic were very many times the sum it was struck down at, and yet the opinion of the Supreme Court states that there was no evidence before the Court that $100,000 was not the full value of the property. Appellant's counsel had urged on the Court that the lowest valuation of the property by experts ever made was more than thirty times the price at the sale sought to be confirmed, but the Court said, in effect, that the difference between the value as it appeared to the Court and the selling price was not sufficient to shock the conscience of the Court or create a presumption of surprise, and affirmed the decision of the lower court, thus wiping out, without remedy, investments made by non-residents of these immense sums in absolute good faith and confidence in the protection of the laws and the courts of the State of Oregon, which has been directly benefited and to a larger amount by their expenditures for her improvement, and will be so benefited through all the future.

I think, Mr. Editor, that capitalists here and abroad, of whom your readers include a large number, should have the caution as to future investments which a wide publication of such decisions will afford them. EQUITY.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1895.

Anecdotes of D'Arcy McGee.

C. A. Durand in The Canadian Magazine.

Mr. McGee informed us that one day, when on a railway train at a station, a little boy with a telegram for him ran through the car shouting, "Is Darkey McGee here?" Mr. McGee said that he beseechingly called out, "Soften the c, my boy." Mr. McGee, as we all know, was of a very dark, rich complexion. He also assured us that in an election contest between Mr. Dorion and himself they together visited a negro settlement near Montreal, the votes of which were an important quota in the election. He (McGee) said he manoeuvred and got Dorion to first address them, which he did in a long, stirring appeal, and then he (McGee) arose, and, opening his mouth from ear to ear and glowering at the negro audience, shouted, "We are a down-trodden race," and then resumed his seat. "And," said Mr. McGee, "they voted for me to a man."

USED FOR PARTISAN ENDS

Republican Office Holders Make Capital of Their Places.

NON-PARTISAN PLATFORM VIOLATED

Complaint Within the Party Lines—The Activity of the Mayor's Secretary and in Department of Public Works.

That many of Mayor Strong's important appointees are violating the letter and spirit of the non-partisan platform upon which the Mayor was elected is being shown every day by the testimony of Republicans. The Mayor himself has endeavored to follow out the non-partisan spirit of the platform, but the Republican politicians are proving from day to day that certain of his subordinate officials are doing all in their power to violate it.

For instance, the Platt Republicans make no bones about declaring that the Department of Public Works and the Fire Department particularly are being used to destroy the interests of the so-called regular Republican organization in this city. This goes to show that Republicans believe that the advocacy of non-partisanship is all right in a campaign, but a good thing to forget all about when the offices are being filled.

Mayor Strong never could have been elected without the votes of the thousands of Democrats who were disgusted with Tammany, and these Democrats believe that it is due to them that the departments which were placed in Republican hands through the appointment of a Mayor who owes his election largely to Democratic voters should not be used to bolster up either the Republican Party in this city as a whole or any faction of it, whether it be the faction of Mr. Brookfield or the faction of Mr. Platt. These Democratic voters never voted to turn any city department over to Republican politicians to be used for Republican Party purposes.

It is interesting to note the proof that such use is being made of offices filled under the non-partisan idea as coming from Republicans, and that the Democrats are abiding their time.

A case in point is furnished by the Republican attacks that are being made on Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, and these attacks are pointed out to show that Mr. Hedges is using his office to build up a Republican machine of his own in the new Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Whatever may be the truth of these charges, it is certain that many of the young and old Republican politicians of the district constantly seek aid and advice from Mr. Hedges in the Mayor's office. Almost every day sees a large number of them waiting for an opportunity to secure the attention of the efficient and popular Secretary.

But there is another class of Republicans of good standing in his district who are bitterly opposed to the course politically that Mr. Hedges is following. They argue that it is all against the interest of their party as a whole. They do not bother about the partisan character of the work being done by the beneficiary of a non-partisan victory. They only look at it in a partisan way, and in so doing they furnish the best proof that a partisanship is being worked for all it is worth by Republicans who are now enjoying office.

In the protest which several Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District filed with Mayor Strong as to the political conduct of the Secretary, and which was signed by James W. Auten of the County Committee from the old Eleventh Assembly District, as well as by many other well-known Republicans of that part of the old Eleventh Assembly District which is now a part of the new Twenty-fifth Assembly District, the attention of the Mayor is called to "the partisan activity of your private secretary, Mr. Job E. Hedges, who has made himself obnoxious, in that he has interfered in the distribution of patronage, rewarding his particular political friends with places, and withholding them by himself, or through his agents, and in many ways using his position of private secretary as a means of controlling and distributing patronage in this assembly district in a manner that is thoroughly partisan. In his machine methods and practice he far exceeds the old machine in its palmiest days, evidently with the purpose of trying to establish himself as a petty boss. We believe that his undivided attention to the duties of his office, which the taxpayers of this city pay him for, would be more conducive to better government for all, and would be in stricter accordance with your professedly non-partisan administration."

Mayor Strong has made no public announcement that he has paid any official attention to this complaint. Mr. Hedges regards it simply as an attack of his political opponents. Mr. Hedges's friends say that he can easily control the district as against Mr. Auten, and Mr. Auten's friends reiterate the claim that Mr. Hedges is using his office for factional purposes.

Since Mr. Hedges became Secretary he has practically secured control of the James G. Blaine Republican Club of the old Eleventh and new Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and Mr. Auten's friends claim that he could never have done this had he not been the Mayor's Secretary. This Blaine Club gave an outing on Wednesday, and Mr. Hedges attended it. The club issued an advertising programme, and in it the great preponderance of advertisements were those of retail and wholesale liquor dealers and brewers. It will be remembered that John W. Goff, before the Lexow committee, made a point against those Tammany Assembly District clubs which sold tickets and got advertisements for their "chowder" parties under similar circumstances.

The alleged partisan activity of Mr. Hedges is, however, only one of the instances in point.

The Department of Public Works is notoriously being run as a Republican factional institution. The credit for this condition of affairs is due very largely to the political activity of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Brookfield, the Commissioner, is not quite as much of a partisan in this regard as Mr. Collis, but Mr. Brookfield honestly announced that he intended to reward certain of his political friends by giving them offices in his department. He has kept his word, as shown by the appointments of Bureau Superintendents William Henkel, John Simpson, John C. Graham, Columbus O. Johnson, and others. Such appointments were made under this non-partisan municipal government for political reasons and apparently for no other.

The Platt Republicans are claiming that the patronage of the Public Works Department, the Fire Department, and, as far as possible, that of the Dock Department, will be used to elect anti-Platt delegates to the Republican State Convention. Gen. Collis is certainly doing all in his power as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works to gain political advantage from his job. This was pretty well shown in his effort to secure control of the Phoenix Republican Club, as told in The New-York Times Wednesday.

The Phoenix Club is an important Republican organization in the new Twenty-ninth Assembly District. James Chrystie, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the club, made this statement to a reporter for The New-York Times, in reference to the fight in the club which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Collis: "The primaries to elect delegates to the conventions are to be held next week, and the General wanted to use the club for his own purposes. So he had two caucuses in his own house, and gave out that if any employee in the Public Works Department voted against him he would lose his job."

"How do you know that?" asked the reporter.

"Because the office holders themselves told me, and I stake my word that it is true. I will not give you their names, because they would lose their bread and butter if I did."

Similar statements were also made by others of the club's members. Politicians declare that Gen. Collis is using his office under a non-partisan administration to gain partisan advantages in every way.

The New-York Times has already pointed out some of the ways in which the Republican Dock Commissioners are working for party advantage in the places that came to them through a non-partisan victory.

A Chamber of Commerce Robbed.

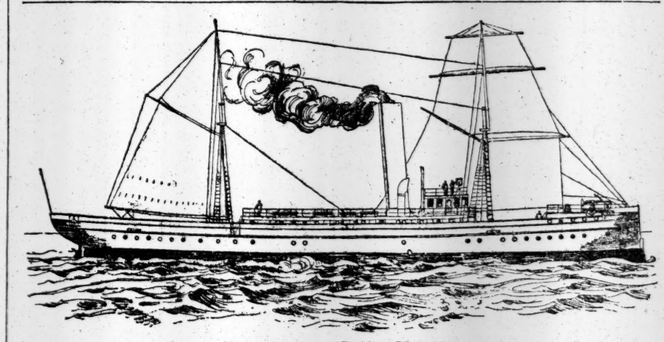
BOSTON, Aug. 8—The report of the expert on the books of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, given this afternoon by the Directors, discloses a shortage of $6,018 in the accounts of ex-Treasurer F. N. Cheney, which exists entirely in the bank balance. The books appear to have been accurately kept, and all receipts and expenditures accounted for. The securities owned, amounting to $152,000, are found intact. The Chamber is fully insured by the Guarantee Bond Company, and the amount of the deficit has already been received from the guarantee company. The deficiency in the bank balances appears to have existed for nearly a year, and was concealed by the transfer of money from the gratuity fund account to the general fund account, and vice versa.

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTERS

Treasury Cruisers That Will Discredit the Gorman Gunboats.

The construction of the two new 1,000-ton revenue cutters authorized by the last Congress has been let to the Atlantic Iron Works of Boston and the Globe Shipbuilding Company of Clevelahd, Ohio. The Boston-built vessel will be called the Manning, in honor of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and that built at Cleveland will be named the Gresham, after the late Secretary of State.

The contracts under which those vessels will be built call for their completion by July 1, 1896. The vessels are to be identical in dimensions. The Manning will be a composite vessel, however, while the Gresham will be built of steel throughout. The principal dimensions are: Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; mean draught, 12 feet 3 inches, and displacement, 980 tons; cost, $175,000 for each. The horse power will be not less than 2,000, exerted by direct-acting, vertical, inverted, triple-expansion engines. When the engines are making 160 revolutions per minute the 2,000 required horse power will be developed. The resulting speed is put down at sixteen knots per hour.



U. S. Revenue Cutter Manning.

Every effort has been made to make the new ships stanch, seagoing craft. A top-gallant forecastle deck extends aft for a distance of 31 feet, and has a height above the water line of nearly 20 feet. Amidships the main rail is nearly 14 feet above the water. The foremast has a height above the main deck of 44 feet. The lower yard measures 53 feet in length.

At normal displacement the draught will measure 12 feet 3 inches. The wheel has a diameter of 11 feet, is four bladed, and of manganese bronze.

From the stern to the eyes the main deck is flush. Under the topgallant forecastle deck is a height of 7 feet. The berth deck is under the main deck forward. The warrant officers' space measures 14 feet athwartships by 11 feet fore and aft length, and is flanked by four staterooms. The prison space is also use as the forward torpedo room.

The wardroom is provided with eight staterooms—four on a side. The cabin is provided with ten staterooms, in addition to the one for the commanding officer. There is a double set of bathrooms in the cabin.

The hurricane deck has a length of 62 feet abaft the pilothouse. This deck is 7 feet above the main deck. Two feet of the vertical height of the deckhouse shows above the main rail. The deckhouse is of steel and is fitted with circular dead lights. In the deckhouse, on the starboard side, opening on the quarter deck, are the office of the executive officer and the armory.

The ammunition room and ordnance stores open below the wardroom. The crew's quarters will admit of the berthing, if necessary, of over 100 men. It is not expected, however, to ordinarily have the new vessels will carry over sixty men.

The new cutters are the most speedy and seaworthy of their class yet designed by the United States Government. They will be far superior to the Machias and the Castine, and, of course, will excel the Gorman gunboats authorized by the last Congress. While the Machias and the Castine are almost identical with the Manning and the Gresham in dimensions, the former vessels have only about 1,550 horse power, in comparison with the 2,000 horse power in the cutters. The new gunboats will each have only 800 horse power. The Machias and the Castine, on 1,550 horse power, developed a speed of over fifteen knots. No trouble is expected in attaining a speed of seventeen knots on a spurt with the new revenue cutters.

The engines of the new revenue cutters will have cylinders measuring, for high, intermediate, and low pressure, 25, 37½, and 55½ inches in diameter. The stroke measures 30 inches. The main condenser has a cooling surface of about 5,000 square feet. There are four single-ended steel boilers of the Scotch marine type. The total heating surface will be 5,200 square feet, measured on the outer surfaces of the tubes, and the total grate surface about 182.

Forced draught will be furnished. Each vessel will be provided with a hydro-pneumatic ash ejector, a navy distilling and evaporating apparatus, and a complete electric light installation. A searchlight will be carried on the pilot house.

The bunkers of each ship will hold 243 tons of coal.

FOR EX-SURROGATE ROLLINS, $11,500

Judgment Against the City for His Services in the Trial of McLaughlin.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins's services in the trial of ex-Inspector William W. McLaughlin and Police Capt. Michael Doherty, will cost the city $11,500.

Mr. Rollins was retained with Austen G. Fox as special counsel to prosecute in the police cases, and Mr. Rollins has so far been paid $1,500. He sent a bill for the balance, $10,000, to Controller Fitch on June 10, but payment was not made by Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Rollins brought suit.

The Corporation Counsel, on consent, permitted him to take judgment, and the judgment was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

C. W. Tollman Arrested for Debt.

Charles W. Tollman, a lawyer, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an order of arrest issued by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, on July 9, 1894.

Tollman was sued in December, 1881, by Thomas Ryan for $875, collected by the lawyer while acting as Ryan's attorney. The lawyer disappeared, and as Ryan could not recover on the judgment he secured the order of arrest, thirteen years after he won his suit. The Sheriff's office finally arrested Tollman yesterday after a year's search.

The judgment for which Tollman is liable now amounts with interest to $2,256.20.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles S. Durling and Solomon H. Holcombe, composing the firm of C. S. Durling & Co., produce commission merchants, at 192 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to William S. Lewis, giving preferences to the Elberta Fruit Farm Company of Marshallville, Ga., and Seth Johnson, Cowles Station, Ala., the amounts not being mentioned. The liabilities are said to be $20,000.

—Caleb F. & G. W. Eddy, grain and provision dealers at 206 Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, have made an assignment in favor of their creditors to Walter F. Ford of Boston and Henry L. Whittlesey of Newton. Declining prices in hay is said to be one of the chief causes. The firm has not made any statement as to assets and liabilities.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against the McHugh Shoe Company of Newark, N. Y., for $1,581, in favor of Maurice Ryan. Bluwentiel & Hirsch said that the stock of shoes had been moved from Newark to this city ten days ago and was traced to a shoe store at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue.

—Herman Frank filed two lis pendens yesterday against Lester Meyser, grocer, at 1,410 Second Avenue, on claims for $1,810, in a suit to set aside transfers of his property at 1,407 Second Avenue and 216 and 218 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, made a month ago to his wife, Fannie, through A. Jonas.

—Four writs of replevin were received by the Coroner yesterday against Nathan Michaels, dealer in cigars, at 1,149 Broadway, in favor of the following creditors: Ramon G. Penichet, $600; Morgan Marshall, $340; Calixto Lopez, $150; Manuel Lopez, $150.

—Thirteen judgments, aggregating $26,056, were entered yesterday against the Lacovia Manufacturing Company of 40 Exchange Place and Jamaica, West Indies, by Thomson & Allen, in favor of Rufus A. Brown, on notes of the company.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Murray A. Verner of Pittsburg, Penn., in favor of George Darling, for $8,000, on a claim for compensation for selling bonds of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company.

—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has taken charge of the place of business of William N. Swett, publisher of books and ladies' stamping patterns, at 33 Union Square, on executions for $840, in favor of Willoughby I. Wood.

—Hulda Manasse and Jacob Sandmann, composing the grocery firm of Manasse & Co., of 6 First Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Julius Pauly.

HERBERT M'CONNELL'S CONFESSION

He Allowed His Friend Louthwood to Punch Him to Give Color to His Story of a Robbery.

The Brooklyn police has induced Herbert McConnell, the nineteen-year-old clerk, who was employed by Druggist J. Fred Windolph, at State Street, near Flatbush Avenue, to confess that he was not robbed, as he alleged, Wednesday, but that his employer was robbed by himself and a friend, Charles Ernest Louthwood.

The drug clerk held to his original story until a detective put the gag in his own mouth, and then, by giving an energetic puff, blowing it half across the room.

"If I can do that, you could also," said the detective. "You've been lying about this case. Now, tell us all you know about it."

McConnell then confessed. "Louthwood," he said, "punched me, bound me, and gagged me after I had given him the money. There was only $91, though."

Louthwood visited the store Tuesday night and did not leave until 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. When all was ready the drug clerk threw the icepick at the show case and then said:

"Now, here's the towel for the chloroform, the gag, and the cord. Start in and give me a licking."

Louthwood struck McConnell on the eye, and then the drug clerk said, "Go it, Ernest. Let me have it good this time. I can stand more of this."

Finally he was knocked down and bumped his head against the door casing. Then he was gagged, and Louthwood poured some chloroform upon the towel and laid it upon the floor. He then stuffed the gag into McConnell's mouth and tied the cord around his hands and feet. Louthwood then bade McConnell good night and left the store, locking the door.

Louthwood was arrested yesterday in his boarding house in Schermerhorn Street. In his pocket was found $87 of the druggist's money.

The two young men were arraigned before Justice Tighe and pleaded guilty to the charges of conspiracy and grand larceny. They were held for the Grand Jury. Their photographs were taken later for the Rogues' Gallery.

McConnell asked Mr. Windolph if he would not relent and save him from prison. The druggist replied: "I can't interfere now. You have committed a crime, not against me, but against the people. The representatives of the people have charge of the case now and I cannot interfere. I am sorry for you, for I liked you very much. My confidence in human nature had been shaken before, but you have done more to destroy it than anybody else."

McConnell's father is a veterinary surgeon in Toronto. Louthwood, who is an orphan, is a telegraph operator.

GIRLS HAVE A LIVELY FIGHT

Strikers Attack Those Who Took Their Places—Three Put Under Arrest.

There is a strike going on in a cigarette factory in Hoboken. The strikers are mostly girls. Their places have been filled by non-union

QUESTION HIS EVIDENCE

Policeman Wilkins on Trial Before President Roosevelt.

TWO OF AGENT DENNETT'S CASES

Charges That He Made Against West Side Patrolmen for Failing to Enforce the Sunday Excise Law.

President Roosevelt presided at the trial of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday. There were seventy-eight cases on the calendar. Patrolman Wilkins of the High Bridge squad was accused by Acting Inspector McCullagh of having given false testimony while on trial on June 19.

Wilkins was on that date charged with neglect of duty in failing to discover a burglary on his post. He submitted in evidence a statement alleged to have been made to him by Lowther Horne of Undercliff Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. Wilkins admitted that he wrote out the statement himself, but said it was with the consent and approval of Mr. Horne. The statement was to the effect that Mr. Horne had seen two men leaving a toolhouse on Wilkins's post which had been robbed. Mr. Horne subsequently told Acting Inspector McCullagh that he made no such statement to Wilkins and did not authorize him to use his name.

Commissioner Roosevelt said the charge was an ugly one, and that it looked to him as though Wilkins had tried to deceive the Commissioner.

Arthur F. Dennett of the Parkhurst society appeared as complainant against Patrolman Jacob Simermeyer of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, whom he accused of neglect of duty in failing properly to enforce the excise law on Sunday, July 28. Mr. Dennett said he passed Lee's saloon, at 247 West Sixtieth Street, and saw Simermeyer stationed in front of the door.

"I noticed several persons going in the side door," Mr. Dennett said, "and I crossed over and went in myself. I passed the officer, who made no attempt to stop me and did not interfere with the people who were going in and out. I bought a flask of whisky and spoke to Mrs. Lee, wife of the proprietor. She said the policeman on the outside was all right. I spoke to the officer when I came out and asked him what he would do if he saw me coming out with a can of beer. He said he could arrest me if he wanted to."

Simermeyer said that no business was carried on in the saloon during the time he was stationed there. He said there was a wake upstairs, and a large number of persons were going in and out all the time. Simermeyer denied that he had a conversation with Dennett on the Sunday in question. "I never saw Dennett before in my life until I met him here in the court-room to-day," he declared.

"I had it in my heart to ask the President to deal leniently with you," remarked Mr. Dennett, "but after you lie like that, I'll have to change my mind."

Mrs. Mary Lee, wife of the saloon keeper, swore that the place was not open on the Sunday in question, and that she sold no liquor to Dennett or any one else. Mr. Dennett produced in evidence the flask of whisky which he said he bought in Lee's place.

Patrolman Michael J. Sullivan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was also arraigned on charges made by Mr. Dennett for failing to make an excise arrest on Sunday, July 28. Dennett said he had no trouble in getting into P. H. Carley's saloon at 628 Eleventh Avenue, in front of which Sullivan was standing. He had some beer and also bought a flask of whisky. The policeman, he said, was in the hallway adjoining the liquor saloon on two occasions, and stood in full view of four other saloons. Sullivan said that he was doing all he could to enforce the excise law. There were fifty-four saloons on his post.

"I have harrassed the liquor dealers so much," he said, "that one of them told me, Mr. President, that he was going to see you to prefer charges against me."

Capt. Haughey told Commissioner Roosevelt that Sullivan was a good policeman, and had performed good work in enforcing the excise law. Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to commend Capt. Haughey, and Dennett asked the Commissioner to be lenient with Sullivan.

Acting Capt. Wiegand of the Fifth Street Station arraigned Doorman Isidor Isaacs, who was tried on charges of allowing John Sharpley to escape from the station house on the morning of Aug. 4. Doorman Isaac's excuse was that the lock of the cell was defective. Commissioner Roosevelt said that it was the Doorman's duty to see that all the locks of the cells were in good order.

Capt. Ryan of High Bridge arraigned Patrolman Conrad J. Nicholas on two complaints. The first charge was being absent from return roll call and failure to report until six hours later. He also failed to return his horse charge to the stable. Another charge of absence from roll call was made against him. Nicholas said he was taken with cramps, and was unable to get to the station house. He left his horse under a shed. Nicholas claimed he also sat under a shed for six hours.

Capt. Ryan said that when he called the policeman to account, Nicholas claimed that he had been on reserve, in the station. Nicholas admitted having made such a statement, but said he did not know what possessed him to tell such a story.

"Officer, why did you tell such a deliberate and complicated lie?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

Nicholas replied that he couldn't offer any explanation. Capt. Ryan told the Commissioner that Nicholas did not take any more interest in the department than he did in the police of Russia or China.

Patrolman Frank Hahn of the Eldridge Street Station, who is under suspension, was arraigned on charges of aiding and abetting in the keeping of a disorderly house at 70 and 72 Eldridge Street. Hahn was landlord of the two weeks ago with Mrs. Hartell, the alleged proprietress of the house.

Ferdinand Hansen told the Commissioner he was formerly employed as coachman by Dr. T. M. Holden of 394 East Broadway. He testified that between January and June of this year, he frequently drove Dr. Holden to Mrs. Hartell's house. He often waited on Mrs. Hartell and Dr. Holden, he said, and served them with wine.

Hahn, the witness declared, occupied a room in Mrs. Hartell's house. He saw him there as many as twenty to twenty-five times. Witness was at one time employed in Mrs. Hartell's house. He often served Hahn with breakfast. He also asserted that other policemen besides Hahn were in the habit of visiting the house. He could identify them, he said. Commissioner Roosevelt remarked at this point that charges might be made against others of the force.

Lawyer Abraham Levy appeared for Hahn. He brought out that Gen. Nelson A. Miles had sent Hansen to Commissioner Roosevelt. Hansen said he was once in the army, and when he left Dr. Holden's employ, he went to Gen. Miles for a recommendation. The wife of Dr. Holden, Hansen said, was the niece of Gen. Miles, and she latter spoke to him about Dr. Holden's frequent visits to Mrs. Hartell's house.

Gen Miles, Hansen said, told Mr. Roosevelt what he knew, and he was subpoenaed as a witness.

Hansen further said that Mrs. Hartell had two houses, 70 and 72 Eldridge street. No. 72, he said was respectable, and it was there Hahn had a room, but he took his meals in the disorderly house, at 70.

Lawyer Levy moved that the complaint be dismissed, but Commissioner Roosevelt denied the motion. The Commissioner wanted Hahn to take the stand, but Lawyer Levy objected on the ground that, as an indictment was hanging over his head, on which he is to be tried soon, he would prejudice his case before the criminal court by testifying. Mr. Roosevelt granted the trial so that he could consult his colleagues in regard to the case.

NO MORE CHOWDER PARADES

Acting Chief Conlin Will Prevent Riots Such as That at the Return of the Welling Association.

As a result of the disorder which attended the return parade of the Joseph Welling Association chowder party, when several Central Office detectives were mobbed by thieves Wednesday night, Acting Chief Conlin said yesterday that he would give no more permits for night parades of chowder parties. He made this announcement after a conference with Commissioner Roosevelt:

"These night parades of chowder parties are a great nuisance," said the Acting Chief, "and it is high time that they were stopped. For the general good of the public I have decided not to give any more permits. These parades block up the streets, impede travel, and are usually attended with trouble and disorder.

"They give thieves and pickpockets a chance to ply their vocation, and the police have more or less trouble with them all the time. The men come home from these outings intoxicated, and there is a good deal of fighting. For the preservation of the public peace I shall give no more permits to have night chowder parades."

When President Roosevelt reached Headquarters yesterday morning the first thing he did was to send for the Chief and get a report of the attack on the detectives during the Welling Association parade. Mr. Roosevelt concluded that parades like the one Wednesday night were detrimental to the public good, and that they should be stopped at once. So, accordingly, the police will give no more permits.

The police had trouble last year with the same chowder party. Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau had fifteen of his men out last night during the time of the parade. They made eleven arrests, and nearly all the prisoners are ex-convicts.

The eleven prisoners were brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning in two patrol wagons and under guard of eleven Central Office men.

The prisoners described themselves as Louis Hill, John McNally, Joseph Tiernan, Thomas Quirck, Charles Wheeler, Joseph Perris, Robert Hopkins, Michael Welsh, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Desmond, and Michael McLean. Three of the gang are colored. The detectives who had them in charge were Kranch, Price, Butler, O'Donohue, Rynders, Mulholland, Petrosini, McManus, Cushing, O'Brien, and Reidy. Several of the detectives bore evidence of their encounter with the mob. Butler's head was covered with bandages, while Reidy's face was swollen. Kranch complained of an injured back.

The prisoners were merely charged with being suspicious characters, as it was their friends who assaulted the detectives.

They were remanded until this morning by Magistrate Cornell, as the detectives expect that some of the gang's victims will make complaints at Police Headquarters. The men are also held to see if they are wanted on any charges. McNally is an ex-convict, and only just released from prison. None of the prisoners' friends was in court, as they evidently dreaded arrest if they made their appearance.

The Court Will Not Take the Money.

John S. Freeman made an application to Justice Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for permission to pay into court $3,312 in his possession as Collector of Taxes for the village of William's Bridge. He alleged that the Trustees of the village had brought suit to test the constitutionality of the act annexing William's Bridge to the city and had threatened to sue him if he transferred the money to the Controller of the City of New-York.

Corporation Counsel Scott, who opposed the application, said that Judge Dykman had rendered a decision upholding the Annexation act and said that William's Bridge no longer existed as a separate village, and that there were no Trustees to pay the money to. The application was denied by Justice Stover.

One Hundred and One Years Old.

PEABODY, Mass., Aug. 8.—Mrs. Sally Batchelder was 101 years old to-day. She was born in Chichester, N. H., and has lived in Peabody during the past thirty years. Her health is fairly good, and she is able to be around the house every day.

An Increase in Immigration

The Immigration Bureau reports that during July 20,221 immigrants entered this port, an increase of 7,173 over July, 1894. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 147,819 immigrants arrived, an increase of 35,791 over the same period last year.

Wilson Line Sells Three Ships.

The Wilson Line has sold the steamships Otranto, Salerno, and Othello to Italian purchasers. New modern vessels will be built to replace them.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:04 Sun sets...7:00 Moon rises...8:47

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:46	10:00	3:35	3:55
Governors Island	10:06	10:15	4:06	4:26
Hell Gate	12:02	2:06	5:36	6:54

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Elysia	Gibraltar	July 22
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	July 30
Manhattan	Rotterdam	July 29
Britannic	Liverpool	July 31
Dania	Hamburg	July 28
Island	Christiansand	July 26
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 6

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Finland	Shields ..... July 26

SUNDAY, AUG. 11.

Allianca	Colon ..... Aug. 4
Helia	St. Lucia ..... Aug. 1
Furnessia	Glasgow ..... Aug. 3
Greece	London ..... July 26
La Normandie	Havre ..... Aug. 3
Marsala	Havre ..... July 28
Rotterdam	Rotterdam ..... July 30

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Berlin	Southampton ..... Aug. 2
Fulda	Bremen ..... Aug. 3
Hindoo	London ..... July 28
Mohawk	London ..... July 28
Seneca	Havana ..... Aug. 3
Tauric	Liverpool ..... Aug. 2

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Alsa	Port Limon ..... Aug. 5
California	Gibraltar ..... July 31
Italia	Gibraltar ..... July 31
Maasdam	Rotterdam ..... July 31
State of Nebraska	Glasgow ..... Aug. 2
Stuttgart	Bremen ..... Aug. 1
Westernland	Antwerp ..... Aug. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Aug. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Aug. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Columbia	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ohio	Aug. 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Panama	Aug. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Touraine	Aug. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maskelyne	Aug. 10	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Amsterdam	Aug. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alleghany	Aug. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Concho	Aug. 10	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Seguranca	Aug. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cast. Prince	Aug. 10	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Carib Prince	Aug. 10	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
Oranto	Aug. 10	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 10	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Aug. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Fretis	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Justin	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bea Bellido	Aug. 13	Matanzas	Old Slip.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Aug. 14	Calbarien	80 Wall St.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Antilla	Aug. 14	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Coleridge	Aug. 14	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Britannia	Aug. 14	Barcelona	81 Broadway.
Elysia	Aug. 14	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Aug. 14	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Aug. 15	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
State of Texas	Aug. 16	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Aug. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	Aug. 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Alisa	Aug. 17	Kingston	24 State St.
Leona	Aug. 17	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	Aug. 17	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Dania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Biela	Aug. 17	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Furnessia	Aug. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Aug. 17	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Aug. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Aug. 17	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
J. W. Taylor	Aug. 17	Montevideo	19 Whit'l St.
Marsala	Aug. 17	Hamburg	Busk&Jevons.
State of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Albano	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Leibnitz	Aug. 17	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Spree	Aug. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Aug. 20	Colon	Pier 48 N. R.
Newport	Aug. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Tauric	Aug. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Aug. 8.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles July 16 and Naples 20th, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Blank, Bremen July 20 and Southampton 21st, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Neilsen, Antwerp July 27, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Matzen, Santos July 23 and Rio Janeiro 18th, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Pewa, Santos, &c., July 10, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Viceroy, (Br.,) Rollo, Vera Cruz, &c., July 18, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull July 23, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Otranto, (Br.,) Huby, Antwerp July 20, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Glenogle, (Br.,) Gasson, Yokohama June 6, via Algiers July 26, with mdse to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Augusta Victoria, Hamburg and Southampton; Banan, Gibara; Dresden, Baltimore; County of York, Philadelphia; MacDuff, St. John, N. B.; Zaandam, Amsterdam; Barracoa, Sydney, C. B.; Muriel, Bermuda; City of Columbia, West Point; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Nacoochee, Savannah.
Brig Starlight, Point-a-Pitre.

Spoken.

Ship John R. Kelley, Chapman, from New-York July 2 for Hong Kong, was spoken July 12 in lat. 38 N., lon. —

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—SS Georgic, (Br.,) from Belfast for Liverpool and New-York, grounded in the new channel, Belfast, to-day. She was subsequently towed off and proceeded for Liverpool.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Exeter, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Mohile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld from London for New-York to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York July 27, arr at London to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, from London, arr at Southampton to-day.

SS August Bolff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York July 27 for Flushing for orders, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thompson, from New-York July 30 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Blackler, from Girgenti for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, from Para, sld from Barbados for New-York yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Milton (Br.) sld from Montevideo for New-York yesterday.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, sld from Dundee for New-York to-day.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Capt. Corson, from New-York July 23, arr at Para Aug. 6.

SS Bernicia, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York July 25, arr at Havre yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, sld hence for New-York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

GENOA, Aug. 8.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Steinmann, sld for New-York via Gibraltar at 10 A .M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 8.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York via Southampton, arr here at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Westerland, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, sld hence for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York, arr here at 1 P. M. to-day.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York, arr here at 2 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Australia,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Progreso, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed per Carib Prince;) at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Castilian Prince.)

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, daily at 7 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) closes here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) closes here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1895.

A MILLION FROM A LIVERY STABLE

Mrs. Catherine Bradley's Will Filed for Probate—Her Husband, Daniel, Was Popular With Politicians.

By the terms of her will, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Mrs. Catherine Bradley disposes of an estate valued at $1,000,000, made almost entirely in the livery business. Mrs. Bradley was the widow of Daniel Bradley, a brother-in-law of Peter B. Sweeney of Tweed ring fame. She died last Saturday at Far Rockaway, where she had a Summer residence.

When her husband died, several years ago, Mrs. Bradley continued the livery business he had started, taking Forbes Holland into partnership, under the firm name of Bradley & Co. The stable at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue was famous for years as the headquarters of a large class of well-known politicians who were fond of horseflesh. The old Sixth District Court was for a long time on the floor above the stable. The building was torn down not long ago, and Mrs. Bradley erected a large modern office structure on the site, known as the Bradley Building. She then removed her stables to 8 East Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. Bradley lived at 117 East Eighteenth Street. She gives this house and all its contents to her daughter, Mrs. Ellen M. Hennessy, who also receives a house and lot at 6 East Thirty-first Street.

To her nephew, John J. Donnelly, in consideration of "his honest and faithful attention to my business," she gives the house and lot at 112 East Forty-fifth Street. Of the residue of her estate she gives one-half to her daughter, Ellen M. Hennessy, and the other to Daniel and Mary B. Bradley, the children of her deceased son, John J. Bradley.

Full power is given to the executors to sell and convey any and all of her unimproved property in their discretion at public or private sale, the proceeds to be applied, invested, or reinvested for the benefit of her estate, but there is to be no division of the estate until Daniel Bradley, her grandson, shall be thirty years old, and the Bradley Building is not to be disposed of during the lifetime of Daniel Bradley, and her granddaughter, Mary B. Bradley.

In conclusion, Mrs. Bradley directs that $5,000 shall be paid to the rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth Street for masses to be said for the repose of her soul.

Ex-Senator Evarts.

From The Boston Herald.

Ex-Senator William M. Evarts spends most of his time at his Summer home in Windsor, Vt. It is difficult for him to either read or write, though he takes great interest in the news of the day. The other day a neighbor asked the ex-Senator if he made his farm pay. "Yes," was the reply, "by crediting the farm with everything taken off from it, and charging nothing put on." Nevertheless Mr. Evarts is considered by his neighbors to be a model farmer.

Detained Passengers Released.

The passengers of the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, from Havana, who were detained at Hoffman Island for observation on Wednesday, were released yesterday afternoon and transferred to pier 17, East River, by the Quarantine boat Governor Flower.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AUGUST VACATIONS.

SPEND PART OF IT ON THE SEA.

Short, cool, and delightful sea trips in Magnificent Steamers of

OLD DOMINION LINE

Stop at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, on the sea, or go to Mountain Springs and resorts of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. Inexpensive through tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations on steamers.

Send for copy of "Pilot," containing full information.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,

Pier 26 North River, New-York.

W.L.GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

COOK'S TOURS.

24TH SEASON.

By the SS. Belgic from San Francisco, Aug. 24, the first party of this season will leave for a Grand Tour of

ROUND THE WORLD

visiting, in a leisurely manner, the chief places and objects of interest in Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe, etc. Illustrated programme free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 AM | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM | Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Wed., Aug. 14, noon
LA TOURAINE, Santelli,...Sat., Aug. 17, noon
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Aug. 10.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NEW SHORT ROUTE TO PARIS.
Direct Service via CHERBOURG by the twin-screw express steamers of the
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
I. Class, $60; II. Class, $45 and upward.
General Offices, 37 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA ..... Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC ..... Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU ..... Sept. 3, 9 A. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... Sept. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN and CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, and AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Aug. 16. MIOWERA, Sept. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S, PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, Aug. 9
CHEROKEE ..... Tuesday, Aug. 13
Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Low rates. Through tickets to all points South and West. Direct connections with all lines. Baggage checked through to destination. Freight received daily. Steamers sail from foot of Wall St., East River, at 3 P. M. Wharf and office, foot of Wall St., East River. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & F. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
C. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbrouck, E. A. Alley, W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt., | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35N.R. | C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

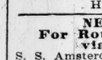
OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M | Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM | Aller, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 7 AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT WITEOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO Paris, CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6¾ hours)

Friday
August 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales All Put Off—The Details of To-day's Offerings at Auction.

It was quite a shock to the habitués of the Real Estate Auction Room at 111 Broadway yesterday to learn that no sale was to be held. Three offerings were set down, but one was adjourned and the property was withdrawn in the other cases. For to-day the following are set down at the same place:

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Greenhall, referee, 68 Pike Street, west side, 94.5¾ feet south of Monroe Street, 25.4½ by 62.2½ x-y 25.6¼ by 61.5¾, two-story brick and frame building; also, 53 and 55 Catharine Street, east side, 48.2½ feet north of Monroe Street, 27 by 105.1½ by 27 by 104.2½, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,265.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 34 feet east of Arthur Avenue, five-story frame stores, by Bridget Murphy, of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and St. John's Avenue; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 43, 45, and 47 east, one-story frame structure, by J. C. Watson of 2,301 Seventh Avenue; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, northeast corner, seven-story brick apartment house, by Stephen Upson of Athens, Ga.; cost, $100,000.

Riverside Drive and Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner, four-story and basement brick dwelling, by George H. Macy of 61 Park Avenue; cost, $80,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 37 feet east of Riverside Drive, four-story and basement brick dwelling, by S. H. Spence of 362 West Eighty-seventh Street; cost, $25,000.

No. 533 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by Marcello H. Barbati, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $2,000.

No. 220 Wooster Street, by Ellen Devenny, alterations to the three-story brick house, lofts; cost, $200.

No. 1,161 Broadway, by the Schieffelin estate, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 63 East Fifty-fifth Street, by the estate Thomas Gooding, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 307 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, by James A. O'Gorman, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $800.

No. 19 Forsyth Street, by Isaac Mark, alterations to a five-story and basement brick tenement and stores; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to William Grever, plaintiff, at $3,000, the three-story frame flat 325 Watkins Street, 25 by 100. To the plaintiff, Ferdinand M. Thielot, he sold, at $7,000, the four-story brick flat 2,172 Fulton Street, 20 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Powell Street, east side, 20 feet south of Sutter Avenue, twenty-three four-story brick flats, 20 by 55 each, $177,500; Benjamin Wolf, owner.

Powell Street, northeast corner of Blake Avenue, four-story brick flat, 20 by 65, $9,000; same owner.

Powell Street, south side, corner of Sutter Avenue, four-story brick flat, 20 by 65, $9,000; Benjamin Wolf, owner.

Granite Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, four three-story brick flats, 25 by 63, $20,000; C. Welcher, owner.

Bay Twenty-second Street, 460 feet west of Eighty-sixth Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 36, $3,000; John F. Hallihan, owner.

Decatur Street, north side, 40 feet east of Sumner Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 45, $28,000; William F. Clayton, owner.

Hale Street, east side, 300 feet north of Arlington Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50, $2,500; John Mors, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

MORTON ST, 20; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another $35,000

STANTON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Sarah Eisenberg to Louis Isler and wife 28,000

EDGECOMBE AV or Road; e s, 1,246.10 ft s of High Bridge Park, 9x irregular; Mary J. Hamilton and husband to Trina Johnson 975

EDGECOMBE AV or Road, e s, 1,226.10 ft s of High Bridge Park, 20x122.9; Mary J. Hamilton and husband to Trina Johnson 1

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25.2x 101.1; Louisa A. Richardson to J. Warren Nash 1

WASHINGTON St, w s, 19.9 ft s of Horatio St, 19.6x80.10; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Alexander Young 1

1ST AV, w s, 100 ft s of 2d St, .08x100.6x 13.6x100, Alice M. Du Bois, executrix of Robert G. Du Bois, to Peter Houser 5,000

17TH ST, 319 West; Alexander Young and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy 13,150

COENTIS SLIP, 21 and 23; Statira Chandler to Clara A. Chandler 200

CHERRY ST, 407; Nathan Sarlat and wife to Yetty Grosman 1

WASHINGTON ST, 708; Michael C. Foley and others to William Wetterer 9,000

184TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 179.10; Thomas Alexander and another to Jacob Hess ..... --

181ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 179.10; Jacob Hess to George Hubert and one to Hazlett ..... --

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 101st St, 25.11x93.9 to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road x25.11x85.3; William Gunn and wife to Joseph Comstock and another 50,000

LIND AV, s s, 257.10 ft s w of Union St, 51.7x162x50x149.6; Anna S.; Donges and Christian Donges, Jr., to George Hessels and another ..... --

GANT AV, e s, 195.4 ft s of 164th St, 21.3x111.9x16x16x5x95.6; John Somerville and wife to William E. Brooker 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 345.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100; Thompson Martin and wife to John Feehan and another 1

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 25x94 to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad x25x94; Bridget Geelan to Howard A. Schermerhorn 1,000

TREMONT AV, n w s, at dividing line between lands of John Ittner, Sr., and James Buckhout, irregular; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Teresa Wallach and another, 2-3 part 1

COGAN'S ALLEY, n s, 126.7 ft e of Riversedale Av, 22.3x irregular; Dennis Mulligan to John J. Mulligan 500

11TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Avenue, 25x 103.3; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Morris and Annie Weinstein, trustees, &c., of Archer Weinstein, deceased 1,000

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Sigmund Gutwillig to Amund Johnson 90,000

81ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Arthur Bloch and others to Charles Lowen 15,500

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.8; Louis M. Jones and wife to William Rosendorf 1

72D ST, s s, 193 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 102.2; John W. Warner and wife to John S. Ames 1

SAME PROPERTY; John S. Ames and wife to Leopold Hutter 1

WASHINGTON MARKET, 103; Thomas Kenny, executor of Charles Foley, to William Wetter 9,000

118TH ST, n s, 182.3 ft w of 5th Av, 27.9x 100.11; Louis Werner and wife to Thompson Martin and wife, 2-3 part 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph S. Ceyka and wife to Louis Werner 1

103D ST, n s, 320 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.8x101; Edward Ryan and wife to Sarah Ryan 1,500

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x93.10, to Old Bloomingdale Road x 25x93.9; William Gunn and wife to Annie McDaniels ..... --

121ST ST, 254 West, 18x100.11; Simon Haberman and wife to Adolf and Emanuel Alexander ..... --

CANNON PL, s w corner of 183d St, 50x100; Adolf and Emanuel Alexander to Simon Haberman ..... --

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 125 x99.11; Bernard Cavanagh and wife to Thomas Cannon, to Jacob Hess ..... --

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Drucilla B. Watson and others to Eugene and Delos Palmer 17,250

80TH ST, 126 West; William Bukler to Samuel D. Brewster 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 44.2 ft s of 70th St, 20.4x91.1x20x94.6; Charles S. Lowther and others to Henrietta T. Blatchford, 2-3 parts 42,000

Recorded Leases.

ABBATE, Anne, to Genoeffa Zanifrella; 239 East 111th St, 5 years $1,080

KNORR, Christian, to August K. Rasche; 1,561 Madison Av, e e floor, 8 years, $1,092 1,152

KATZ, Daniel, to Phoenix Packing Company; w s of 12th Av, between 131st and 132d Sts, 5 1-3 years 1,500

GANSEVOORT FREEZING AND COLD Storage Company to Schwarzschild & Schlesinger Company s w corner of West St and Horatio St, 4 2-12 years ... 9,000

FINCK, Frederick, to William Hunecke; 151 East Houston St, 3 years $900 960

RECTOR, &c., Trinity Church to Anna A. Stewart; e s of Greenwich St, Lot 402, Church Farm, 21 years 1,350

PATTEN, William S., to Peter Ban Dine; 214 to 218 Sullivan St, 3 years 3,500

SCHUNEMAN, William, to Michael Kahn; 124 Varick St, 5 years $480 540

Recorded Mortgages.

AMES, John S., to John W. Warner; n s of 72d St, 138 ft e of 1st Av, and adjoining property, (four mortgages,) 5 years $50,000

BAILIE, Samuel, and others to John H. Selmes and another, trustees; s s of 22d St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 30,000

BOGERT, Henry K., and wife to Adele Kneland, executrix, &c.; n s of 61st St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 9,500

BROWN, Clarence H., to George V. N. Baldwin, trustee; n s of 68th St, 381 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 3,000

SAME to Andrew A. Bibby; n s of 68th St, 381 ft w of Central Park West, 2 months 2,500

BECKMANN, Marcus, and wife to Joseph H. Beams; w s of 3d Av, 72.8 ft n of 86th St, 1 year 55,000

CANNON, Thomas, and John Davis to Bernard Havanagh; s s of 150th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 42,000

CONRON, Joseph and John E., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; n w corner of 101st St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years 43,000

CROFSEY, Elizabeth E., to George W. Lessels and another, administrators, &c.; 520 West 153d St, lease 2,000

COAKLEY, Lula, to Edward F. Burke; s s of Verona Av, 125 ft w of Minerva Place, 3 years 4,000

CLEYTON, Michael, and wife to Thomas Neilson; Lot 79, map of Belmont Village, 24th Ward, 3 years 300

CANNON, Thomas, and wife and others to Bernard Havanagh; s s of 150th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 45,500

CLARK, Mary, and another to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 123d St, 381.8 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 500

DEIKE, Maria W. to Antony Wallach; 340 Washington St, 1 year 2,000

FELDMANN, John G. W., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; w s of Park Av, 68 ft n of 93d St, 1 year 25,000

FORMICA, Franciska P., to G. L. Acker; w s of Tinton Av, 175 ft n of 156th St, 1 year 400

FELDMANN, John G. W., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; n w corner of Park Av and 93d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 29,000

GUNN, William, and wife to Jacob Rossbath and another, executors; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years 20,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Adolf Alexander and another; s w corner of Convent Av and 133d St, 2 years 9,000

HESS, Jacob, to Thomas Alexander; n s of 148th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av 2 years 9,000

HUBERT, Annie V., and another to John Whalen; w s of Wadsworth Av, 200 ft s of 187th St, demand 2,250

HOLLINGSWORTH, Mary C., to M. D. Atterbury; n s of 86th St, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 4 years 16,000

HEUSER, Katharine, to J. B. Ryer; s e s of (old) Prospect Av, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 3 years 1,600

HESSELS, George, and another to Anna S. Brewster; s e s of Lind Av 257.10 ft s w of Union St, 1 year.. 5,000

ISLER, Louis, and another to Sarah Eisenberg; s s of Stanton St, 100 ft w of Columbia St, 1 year 2,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, to Sigmund Gutwillig; s s of 34th St, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 26,000

LOWEN, Charles, to Arthur Bloch and another; n s of 85th St, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 10,000

LOESCH, Henrietta S., to J. H. Metzler; n s of Lebanon St, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 2 years 1,000

MARTIN, Thompson, and wife to Louis Werner; n s of 118th St, 182.3 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 3,300

MORGAN, William R., Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, 1 year 65,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to M. L. Butler; 81 Pine St, 3 years, (four mortgages) 55,000

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 806, and 808 Broadway and other property, 3 years 250,000

RIORDAN, Daniel, and another to L. H. Mace; s s of Arthur St, Lot 1,039, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 1,075

REYNOLDS, Lawrence, to Mary F. Tomlinson; e s of Edgecombe Av, 159.7 ft s of 145th St, 2 years 500

ROHRIG, William F. and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 7th Av and 27th St, demand 4,000

STEIN, David J., and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; 185 and 187 2d St, 5 years.. 14,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BRADLEY, Catharine, to E. M. Hennessy $10,000

HARBECK, Charles T., to Charles T. Harbeck, trustee 4,500

KLINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to J. H. Burt.. 6,007

KARST, John D., Jr., to Francis E. Johnson 3,000

LEVY, Abraham, to the National Park Bank 1

LOWTHER, Catherine L., to S. M. Blatchford 11,667

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to A. C. Feder, (two assignments) 14,668

STEVENS, Michael, executor, to Catharine A. Armstrong 2,593

LOWENSTEIN, Julius H., to Bernard Metzger 2,000

Lis Pendens.

40TH ST, 215 West; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Brogun H. Osterhoudt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 4th Av, 25 ft front; Jame Fitzpatrick against Michael Sheridan and others, (action to recover amount.)

HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 308 ft n e of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 90x124; Jacob Siegel against Mary Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

111TH ST, 216 and 218 East; 2d Av, 1,407; Elde ffy Tewes against Lester Keyser and others, (action to set aside deed.)

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Cohn against same, (action to set aside deed.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

8TH ST, 9 to 12, Unionport; Cornelius Norcalt against Michael J. Flynn, owner and contractor $133

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Louis Lebowitz against Morris Friedman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 32

107TH ST, 66 and 68 East; George G. Fish against James Gault, contractor; Carrie Gault, owner 126

48TH ST, 227 to 233; Robert T. McMurray & Brother against Union Methodist Episcopal Church, owners; A. W. Burritt & Co., contractors 590

31ST ST, 308 East; Tritter & Winter against William W. Gallagher, owner and contractor 207

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, easy at 73s 9d; prime mess dull at 58s 9d; prime mess, Western, steady, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 37s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long clear middles, about 35 lb, firm at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western spot dull at 30s 9d. Cheese—American white and colored steady at 38s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine easy at 20s 9d. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2½d. No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 9½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western spot dull at 4s 1½d; August steady at 3s 11d; September steady at 3s 10½d; October steady at 3s 10¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American, middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 48-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 48-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 49-64d@3 50-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 52-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 53-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 54-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, value; March and April delivery, 3 57-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 58-64@3 59-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 59-64@3 60-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A sale of wooled sheepskins was held at the Wool Exchange to-day, at which 3,635 bales were offered; there was a good attendance, including many Continental operators, and the competition was brisk; long-wooled skins advanced a farthing and short-wooled 3d. The sales were: New South Wales—100 bales; combing and clothing, 5¾@8¾d. Queensland—600 bales; combing and clothing, 2¾@6¾d; pieces and damaged, 4¼@4¾d. Victoria—800 bales; combing and clothing, 2¼@6½d; pieces and damaged, 2@5½d. South Australia—1,200 bales; combing and clothing, 2¼@6¾d. West Australia—200 bales; combing and clothing, 2¼@5¾d; pieces and damaged, 2@4¾d. Tasmania—200 bales; combing and clothing, 2¾@6¾d; pieces and damaged, 1¾d. New Zealand—500 bales; combing and clothing, 2¾@10¼d; pieces and damaged, 2¼@6d. Buenos Ayres—17 bales; combing and clothing, 3½@5d. Puntas Arenas—61 bales; combing and clothing, 3½@5¾d; pieces and damaged, 2¼d.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 21s@21s 1½d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 4½d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet, Sugar—August, 9s 11¼d; October and December, 10s 4½d. Manila hemp, good, £19 10s, cost, insurance, and freight.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Sugar quiet but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9⅛; on London, 200@20¼ premium.

Consolatory.

From The Boston Transcript.

An expert in swiniculture says: "The finer the hog, the fewer the bristles." Consolation herein for smooth-faced man.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Unsettled.

WEST LOWER, WITH FOREIGN BUYING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Higher —Cotton Quiet—Coffee Steady.

Buying for foreign account had quite an influence upon the local wheat market, and caused a steady close, while the day's trading was moderate, with Western markets easier. Provisions were more active and firmer. Cotton was quiet and a shade higher. Coffee closed steady, but without activity.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	72½@ 72¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	25 @ 26¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	45¾@ 46¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@ 20
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western steam	6.50 @
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16½@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@ 8⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @
Copper, lake	11.90c.@12.00c.
Lead	3.50c.@

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and very irregular, with trading confined to the local scalpers and switchers; opening weak and declining ⅝@1c, through local realizing, weaker West, and light foreign selling, advancing ⅞@¾c on local covering, declining ¼@1c on late West and free liquidation, rallying ½@¾c on late foreign buying and local covering, closing firm at ¼c decline to ⅛c advance....Spot was less active and unchanged in price. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red for export, at 1⅝c over September for new....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 75c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77c; No. 1 Manitoba, 77c....Clearances hence, 2,156 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 12,571 bushels; receipts, 41,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 119,234 bushels; in the interior, 338,497 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with the close at ⅝@⅞c decline, as following the West, and on free receipts spot was in fair export demand at ½c decline. Sales, 310,000 bushels, including 10 to ship per s. s. Paris, No. 2 white at 1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat; 32,000 bushels yellow on private terms, and 211,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2½@3c over September, free on board, according to delivery; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1c over September, and 46⅝@46¾c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 2c over September, delivered. ....Receipts, 101,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 110,000 bushels; in the interior, 245,344 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 65,459 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 142,206 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with trading only local and prices unchanged....Spot was more active and weak but unchanged prices....Sales, 94,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, 25,000 bushels delivered, at 30c; No. 3 white at 29c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, mixed, 31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 26¾c for 15,000 bushels, in store; No. 3, 24c; rejected white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 26½@26¾c for 20,000 bushels; track mixed, 26@28c; track white, 28@38c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 121,700 bushels; exports, 503 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	5,000	72¾@	72⅝
September	2,070,000	72 5-16@73¼	73
October	40,000	73 @73⅜	73⅝
December	1,720,000	74⅜@75¼	75
May	60,000	77⅝@78⅝	78¼
Total	3,895,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@.	45⅜
September	320,000	44½@46	44⅝
October	25,000	43¼@44¾	43½
May	135,000	38⅜@38¾	38¾
Total	480,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@.	25
September	10,000	24½@24⅝	24⅜
October	.....	@.	24½
May	.....	@.	28¾
No. 2 white—			
October	.....	@.	26½
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Business was again light, with prices easy....Sales, 14,800 bbls, including of city mills 1,850 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls clear at revised quotations, 500 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.40, 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $3, 2,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.60, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.80@$3.90, 1,000 sacks do at $3.75, and 5,000 sacks bakers' extra, at $3.85....Actual sales, 12,325 bbls and 6,515 sacks; exports, 7,048 bbls and 730 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 16,406 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine	*Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	for export, at $2.85@$3.10
No. 1	3.15@ 3.30
Clears	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.60
White wheat, straights	3.75@
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00
City patents	4.45@ 4.70
City clears	4.00@ 4.20
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.15
City fine	@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ 3.20
No. 1	2.80@2.80	3.00@3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@ $3.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; yellow meal, $2.80@$2.90; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.35; grits, $1.30@$1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 93@ 94c fine do, $1.05@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.40@$3.90; cut, $3.75@$4.25; ground, $3.30 @$3.60, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State quoted at about 57@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@ $23 per ton, in sacks, and 80c to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Trading in grass seeds was slack and in small lots. In jobbing lots prices were for clover from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75 @$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trading hesitates, with most parties disposed to await a more pronounced situation. There is a feeling of uncertainty over the movements of the parties, who have the bulk of the oil; this uncertainty over buying to allowing the market to settle is construed in various ways; it is believed, however, by some parties that it would not require much of an effort to strengthen the position at any time, and to possibly advance it some lots held at the South and upon Northern markets were shaken out, that the position would take on a better tone, especially if the strength developed in the hog products yesterday is carried along; bidding of 27c is noted on prime yellow, with 28c asked, while good off grade yellow is offered at 27c; sale of 100 bbls off yellow at 27c....MEN-HADEN had not a settled price, with the trade gaining abroad steadily to as offerings. COCOANUT OIL had a light demand; sale of 10 tons Cochin at $5.55; Ceyion at 5⅛c bid and 5¼c asked, and Cochin at 5¼c bid and 5⅝c asked. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 50@55c quoted for city. ANIMI OIL was steady at the decline noted in our previous report; quoted at 56c for American, 57c for Calcutta, and 59c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Oil closed at 1.25, the only quotation here to-day. Standard's price, 1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The upward movement which developed at the close of Wednesday's market made headway upon yesterday's trading; pork advanced 15 points, lard 10 to 15 points, and bacon 8 to 15 points, with the best rates at the close on lard and bacon, and decided firmness; there were few sellers and increasing demands, not only in the way of options, but for cash stuff, especially lard. The week's hog packing was 105,000 head; same time last year, 325,000 head.

LARD—Is well supported at the West to an advance of 10@15 points, with light offerings, while demands are stronger; August closed at the West at 6.12c nominal, where September was at 6@6.17½c, closing at 6.17½c; October at 6.05@6.22½c, closing at 6.22c; January at 6.10@ 6.22c, closing at 6.22c. Here there is more of a cash demand; sales of 750 tcs (late yesterday) at 6.37½c, and 625 tcs early to-day, part at 6.37½@6.40c, closing at 6.50c nominal. City steam is scarce and hard to buy under 6.25c, while 6c is bid. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.50c nominal. Refined has a trifle more demand; sales of 500 tcs for Continent, on private tems, quoted at 6.90c; South American at 7.25c. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at 4¾@5¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Shows strength at 15c per bbl higher prices at the West, and few offers to sell, where August closed at $9.67; September sold at $9.42½ @$9.70, closing at $9.67; October at $9.55@$9.75, closing at $9.75; January at $10.25@$10.40, closing at $10.40. Here trading is light at firm prices; sales of 200 bbls mess. Prices here: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—Has moved up 10@15 points, with the best prices at the close and firmness at the West; August closed at $5.72; September sold at $5.90@$5.75, closing at $5.72; October at $5.65@ $5.80, closing at $5.80; January at $5.32½@$5.40, closing at $5.40.

CUTMEATS—The city cutters are holding prices a trifle more firmly, but demands continue slack; sale of 800 pickled hams, 12 lb, at 9½c. City pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@ 9¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¼@8½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 18 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Trading continues of a moderate character, while prices are held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Are without material demand, while held firmly. Quoted offered at $16 at the West and $16.50@$17.50 here.

HOGS—Are at well sustained prices. Receipts at the West, 30,133 head; same time last year, 62,201 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.20@$4.10; left over, 4,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,620 head; steady; $4.15@$5. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; opened slow; 5c lower; $4.35@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4.40@$5. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.25@$5.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $4.70@$5.20. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,610 head; dull; $4.25@ $5.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 903 head; $4.25@ $4.90. Pittsburg—Closed weak and lower; $5@ $5.60. Quotations here were 6¾c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7⅝c for pigs, and 6½c for heavy State.

TALLOW—The city melters are sold up for this week. The market rules strong, with 4¼c bid, while it is possible that 4¼c could be reached for desirable lots. The improvement is based upon the Western demand and the wants of near markets recently, especially Philadelphia, which have taken the city offerings, as well as some country lots, noted sold in previous reports, or about 1,000 tcs all told, at from 4⅜c to 4½c. At the close 4½c is offered for city, in tcs. Of country-made lots for the day, sales of 40,000 lbs in lots, at 4⅜@4½c. There is a report that a sale of Australian was made here of mutton grade at 5½c. The West is stronger, with reports that 4⅜c is held on packers' grades.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there continues unimportant buying here, while some lots of city are on offer at 6⅜c. The selling rate on large lots would not be above 6c, while demand from the local refiners is not material. At Chicago sales of 350,000 lb at 6⅜c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and steady at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with trading only local, Havre was steady at ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was firm and in moderate demand; No. 7 quoted at 16¾c, and No. 8 at 15c. Sales, 800 bags No. 8 at 15c, 900 bags at 14⅝c for the coffee, 500 bags Santos No. 7 at 17¼c, 2,500 bags Rio on private terms, and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 15.30c; March, 11,000 bags at 15.10c; total, 11,500 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 15.40c; September, 500 bags at 15.50c, 250 bags at 15.55c, 250 bags at 15.60c, 500 bags at 15.55c, 500 bags at 15.50c; October, 1,250 bags at 15.55c, 500 bags at 15.60c, 2,000 bags at 15.55c; December, 750 bags at 15.30c, 500 bags at 15.35c, 250 bags at 15.30c; March, 500 bags at 15.15c, 1,000 bags at 15.10c; total, 9,000 bags; total for day, 10,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.20@15.30	12.50@12.60
February	15.15@15.25	12.45@12.55
March	15.10@15.15	12.40@12.50
April	14.95@15.05	....@....
May	14.85@14.95	....@....
August	15.30@15.40	14.85@14.95
September	15.50@15.55	13.95@14.05
October	15.55@15.60	13.25@13.30
November	15.35@15.45	12.85@12.95
December	15.30@15.35	12.65@12.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	189,165
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,845
Total stock in New-York to-day	180,320
Total stock in Baltimore	75,666
Deliveries yesterday	2,651—73,015
Total stock in New-Orleans	37,784
Deliveries yesterday	988—36,796
	109,811
Total stock in United States	290,131
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 7	121,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 7	Nil.
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Aug. 7	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31

and closed ½c above yesterday. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; August, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¾c; August, 68¾c; September, 69¼c bid; December, 67¾c; No. 3 Northern, 59½c; rejected, 57¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 69¼c; Northern, 68¾c; receipts, 67,449 bushels; shipments, 14,550 bushels; inspected, 34 cars; last year, 69 cars

PEORIA, Aug. 8.—Corn—Receipts, 40,700 bushels; shipments, 15,750 bushels. Market dull and lower; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38½c. Oats—Receipts, 60,000 bushels; shipments, 49,650 bushels; market below and easy; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23½c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull and nominal. Whisky market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

BEEVES—Receipts, 33 cars, or 530 head, all consigned direct to a west side slaughtering firm, with the exception of 2 cars. No trading; feeling steady. City-dressed beef sides had a continued light inquiry at yesterday's prices, or at 6¾@9c for native carcasses and 5½@6½c for Texas beef. To-day's cable advices quote refrigerator beef 5½c for steers at 10½@11c lb, and American steers selling at 12@12½c lb; tops, 12¾c, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal. Latest cablegrams from the Liverpool cheese market quote American sheep at 102s, and extra wethers 13s, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, in the Muriel, to Bermuda, 45 cattle and 50 sheep for G. F. Lough & Co., 12 cattle by D. d. Culver, and 20 sheep by L. S. Dillenback.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, mainly late yesterday, 40 head. Rarely steady at yesterday's quotations. Hume & Mullen sold 4 fresh cows at $26@$36 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 132 head, and 405 head were left in the pens yesterday, making nearly 540 head on sale. Trading very dull and prices barely steady, with 165 head unsold; grassers and buttermilks sold at $1.75@$2.25 100 lb; fed calves and mixed lots at $2.50@$3; veals at $5@$7 for ordinary to extra prime; culls at $1. Dressed calves weak at 6½@10c for country-dressed veals, 7@11c for city-dressed, 6@7½c for dressed grassers, 4½@5½c for dressed buttermilks, and 4½@6c for little calves.—SALES.—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—3 veals, 168 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 5 fed calves, 154 lb, at $3.50; 40 mixed do, 188 lb, at $2.50; 25 grassers and buttermilks, 177 lb, at $2.25; 12 grassers, 132 lb, at $2. J. P. NELSON—4 buttermilk calves, 175 lbs, at $2.25; 32 grassers, 171 lb, at $1.75; 51 do, 151 lb, at $1.75; 1 veal, 170 lb, at $6.50. G. DILLENBACK—1 veal, 188 lb, at $7; 38 grassers, 171 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 fed calves, 182 lb, at $3; 9 grassers and buttermilks, 172 lb, at $2; 14 do, 160 lbs, at $2.25. SANDERS—11 grassers, 183 lb, at $2.25. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—11 veals, choice, 131 lb, at $7; 8 fed calves, 245 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—7 veals, 146 lb, at $6.50; 5 do, 208 lb, at $4; 34 fed calves, 147 lb, at $3; 25 grassers and buttermilks, 187 lb, at $2.25; 15 do, 150 lb, at $2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 28 cars, or 6,281 head, all for the market, with the exception of 2 cars; and, counting the stock unsold yesterday, there were 43½ cars on sale. Sheep were in very light demand at steady prices; there were no prime lambs in the pens, but they would have sold higher; choice nibbly up to $5.50; very little inquiry for common and medium lambs, and market almost at a standstill; fully 25 cars carried over; common to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.70 100 lb; poor to good lambs at $3@$4; mixed lots at $2.25@$3.75. Dressed mutton slow at 4@6½c; choice wethers quoted at 7@7¼c; dressed lambs slow at 6@10c.—SALES.—M. COLLINS—154 Virginia lambs, 64 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 143 do, 70 lb, at $5; 25 do, 61 lb, at $3.50; 57 Ohio sheep, 99 lb, at $3.50; 259 do, 83 lb, at $3.30; also late Wednesday, 1,249 West Virginia lambs, 61 lb, at $4.25; 354 do, 59 lb, at $4; 276 Virginia do, 62 lb, at $4.12½; 200 Ohio sheep, 83 lb, at $3.25; 222 do, 82 lb, at $2.60; 137 West Virginia do, 69 lb, at $2.25; 101 Virginia do, 93 lb, at $2.25; 154 West Virginia sheep and lambs mixed, 59 lb, at $2.75. McPHERSON & CO.—186 Virginia lambs, 62 lb, at $5. NEWTON & CO.—49 Virginia lambs, (few sheep,) 58 lb, at $3.75; 49 do, 58 lb, at $3.37½; 175 sheep, (few lambs,) 92 lb, at $2.62½; 25 sheep, 70 lb, at $2. S. SANDERS—124 West Virginia lambs, 59 lb, at $4.50; 93 sheep, (few cull lambs,) 70 lb, at $2.75; 40 State do, 78 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—31 State lambs, 66 lb, at $4.37½; 133 do, 61 lb, at $4.25; 46 sheep, 88 lb, at $2.75; 22 do, 95 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—235 Michigan lambs, 65 lb, at $4.50; 155 do, 61 lb, at $4.25; 20 State do, 70 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 36 do, 94 lb, at $4; 21 State sheep, 102 lb, at $2.50; 20 do, 86 lb, at $2. G. DILLENBACK—260 State lambs at 70c head. D. HARRINGTON—123 Michigan lambs, 66 lb, at $4.60. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—61 Pennsylvania lambs, 72 lb, at $4.62½.

HOGS—Receipts, 19 cars, or 2,850 head; about 950 head were on the market late yesterday and this morning. Market a trifle weak at $5.60@$6, but no sales. The bunch of prime pigs sold Wednesday at $6.25. Country-dressed unchanged at 7¼@8¼c for medium to light weight.—SALES.—A. W. LAMB, late Wednesday—41 State hogs, 154 lb average, at $6 100 lb; 50 do, 183 lb, at $5.90; 24 do, 200 lb, at $5.75; 45 do, 300 lb, at $5.60. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—39 State hogs, 186 lb, at $5.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Wednesday—17 State pigs, 117 lb, at $6; 47 hogs, 188 lb, at $5.80; 25 do, 194 lb, at $5.80; 30 do, 140 to 192 lb, at $5.75. S. SANDERS—28 State hogs, 150 lb, at $6. S. JUDD & CO., late Wednesday—76 State hogs, 177 lb, at $5.90; 83 do, 182 lb, at $5.85; 5 rough do, 280 lb, at $4.90; 4 do, 295 lb, at $4.85. D. McPHERSON & CO., late Wednesday—37 State hogs, 180 lb, at $5.85. HUME & MULLEN, late Wednesday—6 State hogs, 175 lb, at $6; 10 do, 168 lb, at $5.90; 13 do, 170 to 175 lb, at $5.85; 62 do, 170 lb, at $5.80; 7 do, 182 lb, at $5.80; 27 do, 160 lb, at $5.80; 23 do, 174 lb, at $5.70; 20 do, 231 lb, at $5.65. C. DILLENBACK, late Wednesday—39 State hogs, 177 lb, at $5.85; 7 do, 214 lb, at $5.80; 17 do, 197 lb, at $5.75.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 2,124 head; total for week thus far, 11,430 head; for same time last week, 7,096 head; consigned through, 1,940 head; to New-York, 1,280 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened firm for good grades of all kinds and held strong; closed firm, with sales of mixed butchers' stock at $3.85@$4; good fat veals, $5.75 @6.25; most of sales at $5.75@$6. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 3,360 head; total for week thus far, 20,960 head; for same time last week, 20,040 head; consigned through, 1,150 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 1,550 head; market opened dull and 25@35c lower; closed quiet and weak; Yorkers, $5.30@$5.35; mostly $5.30; light Yorkers, $5.40@$5.50; good mixed packers, $5.25@$5.35; good mediums, $5.10@$5.15; heavy, $4.90@$5.10; roughs, $3.50@$4.35; stags, $3@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 6,525 head; total for week thus far, 30,500 head; for same time last week, 20,000; consigned through, 2,000 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 4,550 head; market opened dull and lower; closed quiet and easy, with some left over; good lambs, $4.25@$4.60; extra, $4.75; common to fair, $3.25@$4; culls, $2.75@$3; mixed sheep, good to extra, $3.20@$3.25; culls and common, $1.25@$2.50; export grades, $3.75@$4.30.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Supply light; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5.30 @$5.50; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers', $4.20@ $4.40; rough, $3@$3.50; bulls, stags, and oxen, $1.75@$3. fresh cows and Springers, $15@$50. Hogs—Supply light; demand good for prime light, which are a shade firmer; others unchanged; prime, $5.50@$5.60; medium weights, $5.40@$5.45; heavy, $5.10@$5.25; roughs, $4@$4.50; pigs, $5@ @$5.30; rough, $3.50@$4.50. Sheep—Supply fair, but demand is light and the market slow at unchanged prices; experts, $4@$4.25; extras, $3.30 @$3.50; good, $2.80@$3.20; fair, $1.60@$2.25; common, 50c@$1; spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.25; heavy and thin, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,381 head; market steady on choice grades; sales were prime pulls of butchers' stock; prices are from 10c lower to 10c higher; all rough grades; close steady. @$5.50; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers', $4.20@ Hogs—Receipts, 1,982 head; market steady at a decline of 5@10c on heavy; heavy, $4.50@$4.90; mixed, $4.15@$4.80; light, $4.75@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 744 head; market lower at a decline of 20c on sheep and 25c on lambs; native sheep, $2.50; lambs, $3.50@$4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—There were good receipts of cattle to-day, and trade was animat d; good kinds sold at firm prices, but common were weak and slow. The demand for hogs was again very poor, and notwithstanding light offerings, quite a number were carried over. Prices were 5@10c per 100 lb lower. Receipts of sheep were smaller, but the supply was equal to all the requirements, and prices merely held steady.

CATTLE—Receipts, 10,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.40@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $5@$5.35; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $2.50@$4.90; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.50@ $4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.40@$3.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.50@$3.70; cows, poor to good canners, $1.25 @$2.40; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@ $5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $3@$4.25; Texas steers, $2.70@$4.50; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$2.85; Western range steers, $3.75 @$4.90; Western range heifers, $2.75@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; left over by packing and shipping lots, $4.45@$4.85; common to choice mixed, $4.40@$4.95; choice assorted, $5@$5.30; light, $4.40@$5.30; pigs, $3.25@$4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$3.75; lambs, $3@$5.55.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 31 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 73 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7 3-16c; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 21 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 85,299 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, 17 bales; stock, 9,753 bales.

New-York's Many Trees.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

In all England there are but forty varieties of tree. We already have fifty-four here at Chautauqua. There are 104 trees native to New-York State, and from the enthusiasm already manifested over Dr. Hale's project, it is not unlikely that they will all be represented here, as well as many other varieties from other States that will bear the climate.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Blumer & Doscher Manufacturing Company, to manufacture cutting and corrugating tools and machines in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Blumer and Frederick H. Weinhauer of Brooklyn and John Doscher of New-York City.

The Stanley Cycle Manufacturing Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leo Schlesinger, Simon Frankel, and Leopold Stern of New-York City.

THE EX-JUSTICES' FIGHT

Small Prospect of Ruling on the Special Sessions Law.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY QUESTIONED

Justice O'Brien Thinks the Ousted Officials Must First Sue the City Before They Make an Attack on the Law.

There seems small prospect that the suit for an injunction instituted by Charles Haldane, on behalf of the old Police Justices and their Clerks, will bring about a ruling on the constitutionality of the act removing these officials and providing for the new Justices of the Courts of Special Session and the City Magistrates.

The matter came up yesterday before Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and Mr. Haldane presented his case in that clean-cut, concise way that has of late made him a prominent figure at the bar, but Justice O'Brien seemed to hold the opinion that the questions at issue were too weighty to be passed on in an offhand manner. He said:

No Judge in Special Term is going to decide such important questions as are involved in the constitutionality of the act in question. It is placing too great a burden on a Judge in Chambers. The proposition which you will first have to dispose of is this: Will the old Justices and Clerks be injured by the payment of the salaries to the new Justices and their Clerks? You must show that your clients have no recourse in an action against the city and that they would be deprived of money to which they are entitled by the payments to the new officers.

Mr. Haldane, in his action, asked that the Controller be enjoined from paying the salaries of the new Justices and Magistrates, on the ground that these officers hold their positions under an act that is unconstitutional, and that the money set aside by the city authorities is only sufficient to pay the ousted officials. If this money is paid out, Mr. Haldane contended, there would be nothing left to pay the old men should it be decided that they were illegally deprived of their offices. Replying to the Court's remarks, Mr. Haldane said:

If we cannot sustain our position, that every portion of this act is absolutely void on the ground of unconstitutionality, we must fail in this application. We must show that the new officers were not legally created, and that the Controller had no right to disburse the moneys in his hands in any other manner than that prescribed by the old law. We want to protect the fund provided for the payment of these salaries.

Commenting on these remarks, Justice O'Brien said:

Assuming that the Police Justices were illegally ousted, and that the city set up a defense that there had been a legal appropriation of the funds in the Controller's hands, in paying them it would not debar your clients from recovering their salaries also, if they are legally entitled to them.

Mr. Haldane retorted that his clients would have no claim against the city, but even if they had, the city should not be burdened with litigation.

"Unless you are injured, I don't see where your claim comes in," commented Justice O'Brien.

"But we are injured," insisted counsel. "There are thousands of dollars due us today, but the Controller will not pay us."

Justice O'Brien replied:

If you have, as I believe, a remedy against the city, it makes no difference to you whether the other parties have been paid or not.

The men who have been appointed under the new act have been doing the work formerly done by your clients, and they have a right to be paid for it. The fact that they have been paid from the appropriation does not destroy the title of the former Justices and officers, if they have any.

Notwithstanding these facts, which seemed to constitute a bar to the action in its present shape, so far as testing the question went, the Justice said he would consent to hear arguments, and Mr. Haldane went into the merits of the case as outlined in his complaint, as printed last week in The New-York Times. He said the act was clearly unconstitutional, inasmuch as it conferred upon the new Court of Special Sessions the power of trying men for "infamous crimes," which were offenses that could only be dealt with by indictment by the Grand Jury. He contended that there were several defects in the act which rendered it unconstitutional and void, namely, that the act did not definitely specify the powers of the Magistrates, and it also authorized them to send to the Court of Special Sessions for trial cases which could by law only be disposed of after presentation to the Grand Jury.

Lewis L. Delafield and Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly appeared in opposition to the injunction. Mr. Delafield, who conducted the argument, insisted that the law creating the new courts and abolishing the old ones was clearly within the Constitution, and that the action as presented by Mr. Haldane should be dismissed.

Justice O'Brien took the papers and reserved decision.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Yorkshire Investment and American Mortgage Company yesterday filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, asking that an order be granted directing the receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company, to pay the petitioners $157,-613.98, with interest from Sept. 28, 1893, and receipts from the Yorkshire Investment and American Mortgage Company mortgages held by the latter as collateral for the above amount. The mortgages referred to aggregate $212,000.

—W. J. Hill applied to Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order to compel J. C. Joslin, Treasurer of the Arapahoe Cattle Company, to render an accounting. He also asked that a referee be appointed. Both applications were opposed by Joslin's counsel, who said the suit was not brought in good faith, and that Joslin wished the case tried in open court. Justice O'Brien reserved decision.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1. Anderson vs. Nason. 2—Leather Manufactures' National Bank vs. Crollius. 3—Carter vs. Van Dokkelin.

Class VII.—4. Orr vs. Hackett. 5—Blair vs. Porter. 6—Screw Dock Company vs. Maine Steamship Company.

Class VIII.—7. People, &c., vs. Nell. 8—Same vs. Nutter. 9—Same vs. Kiernan. 10—Same vs. Dunn. 11—Same vs. Sweeney. 12—Same vs. Canavan. 13—Same vs. Hutzler. 14—Same vs. Fischandler. 15—Same vs. Fischer. 16—Same vs. Griggs. 17—Same vs. Quigley. 18—Merry vs. The Mayor, &c. 19—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 20—Graham vs. Graham. 21—Harris vs. Napheys. 22—Stinson vs. Manhattan Wood Carpet Company. 23—Crystal Ice vs. Decartico Water Works Company. 24—Hackeman vs. Weisker. 25—Mills vs. Myers. 26—People, &c., vs. Rosenplanter. 27—Healey vs. Healey. 28—People, &c., vs. Sheve. 29—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 30—Nelson vs. Rasmussen. 31—First National Bank of Illinois vs. Lott. 32—People, &c., vs. Brockman. 33—O'Connor vs. Govern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term. —Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Charles G. Blackwell. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine Kennedy, James Jarrett, Karl Rudeshousen, John G. Klumpp, William Reler, Elizabeth M. Ford, Edwin Joseph Meeks. At 2 P. M.—Christopher Schunemann, Isaac Segall, Elizabeth Hellert, Ellen Cleary, James W. Lyon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1a—Joseph C. Fisher, (continued.) 1—John Murray. 3—George Meyer. 3—William Howard. 4—Max Muller. 5—Thomas Clare, (two cases.) 6—Ah Lam. 7—Donato Aliano. 8—Charles Bleyer. 9—Lizzie Feucht. 10—William [illegible]. 11—[illegible]

FIRE COMMISSIONERS SAVE MONEY

Several Places Abolished and Duties Consolidated—Ex-Postmaster Van Cott's Son Appointed.

At their meeting yesterday the Fire Commissioners abolished the places of Assistant Secretary, previously held by John R. Shields, at a salary of $2,500, and the clerkship held by Frank H. McLewee, at a salary of $1,500, and directed their duties to be performed by a Record Clerk, Dominique F. Derdinal, at a salary of $1,500; an index clerk, Louis A. Winkelbach, at a salary of $1,500, thus effecting a saving of $1,000.

Chief of Battalion Joseph Shea, who has been detailed at the training stables at a salary of $3,300, was ordered back on duty. The place of foreman of laborers, held by John Rogers, was abolished, and Frederick Meyer, Jr., was appointed foreman of stables, at a salary of $2,200, while Whitfield Van Cott, a son of ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, was appointed deputy foreman of stables, at a salary of $1,600. The saving made in this department is put at $1,000.

Clerk Stephen J. Meagher of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph and Electrical Appliances was dismissed, the place having been abolished, and its duties consolidated with those of Chief Inspector of Electrical Appliances. Charles H. Davis was appointed Chief Inspector, at a salary of $1,200. The old salary was $2,000.

There were appointed to fill vacancies as assistant telegraph operators Winfield H. Snyder and Daniel C. Donohue.

The board gave a hearing to representatives of several fire alarm systems.

LARGE INCREASE IN POSTAL RECEIPTS

Reports from the Leading Cities Show Gains over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Post Office Department has prepared a statement showing the receipts of the twenty largest Post Offices in the United States for the second quarter ended July 31, 1895.

The total receipts of these offices for the quarter were $6,794,000, an increase over those for the same quarter of 1894 of $490,000, or 7 1-3 per cent. Only two offices showed a decrease—San Francisco of $1,000 and Washington of $23,500, the latter because of the enormous sale of Columbian postage stamps to collectors in 1894. The reports are as follows:

Offices.	Receipts.	Increase.
New-York City	$1,526,000	$116,000
Chicago	1,173,000	113,000
Philadelphia	699,000	55,000
Boston	658,000	46,000
St. Louis	395,000	42,000
Baltimore	268,000	12,000
Cincinnati	267,000	16,000
Brooklyn	247,000	15,000
San Francisco	105,000	.....
Pittsburg	170,000	17,000
Buffalo	170,000	9,000
Cleveland	165,500	15,000
Washington	156,000	.....
Detroit	143,500	13,500
Kansas City	121,000	3,000
Milwaukee	115,500	2,000
Minneapolis	111,000	3,000
Louisville	103,500	8,000
St. Paul	98,000	14,500
New-Orleans	91,500	3,000

The next ten cities in point of receipts make the following showing for the quarter:

Indianapolis—Receipts, $87,500; increase, $8,500. Rochester—Receipts, $86,000; increase, $400. Newark—Receipts, $79,000; increase, $9,000. Providence—Receipts, $77,500; increase, $5,000. Toledo—Receipts, $62,000; increase, $3,000. Albany—Receipts, $54,000; increase, $3,000. Syracuse—Receipts, $50,000; increase, $5,000. Hartford—Receipts, $50,000; increase, $2,500. Richmond—Receipts, $48,500; increase, $2,500. Troy—Receipts, $31,000; increase, $2,500.

These make the grand total of receipts $7,761,389, a net increase of $548,000.

FIGHT FOR A BODY AND INSURANCE

Howard's Separation from His Wife Causes Dissension After His Death.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Sometimes a life insurance policy causes much trouble among those who are left to collect it. John Howard, a former resident of Yonkers, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, New-York, Tuesday. He obtained a separation from his wife some weeks ago, without her knowledge, she says, that it was necessary to send or make any answer to the summons.

Then Howard moved to New-York, and had work as a laborer. While so engaged, he fell from a building and his injuries resulted fatally.

Mrs. Marsh, a cousin, who lives in Lake Avenue, this city, engaged an undertaker to bring the body here and conduct the funeral. Thereupon Howard's wife claimed possession of the body, and, upon the advice of a lawyer, went to the Marsh house with another undertaker, and, notwithstanding the protests of the Marsh family, took the body to the home of Howard's sister, Mrs. Mack, 20 Orchard Street.

At the death of Howard, Mrs. Marsh made demand upon the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the amount of a policy of insurance which he had on his life, which also complicated matters. The first undertaker employed has the physician's certificate, which is necessary to get a permit for the burial of the body. He has refused to surrender it. Mr. Marsh threatens to have arrested all the parties interested in the removal of the body from the house.

The matter came before the City Judge to-day, and the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile, the body remains in the possession of the wife, and is at the home of Mrs. Mack. The second undertaker will attempt to get a duplicate physician's certificate, armed with which he may get a permit for burial from the Yonkers authorities.

CHEAP TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR NEWARK

Several Companies Competing for Essex County Business.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—The Newark Mutual Telephone Company has promised telephone service at a much cheaper rate than ever before charged.

The projectors say that within two months the company has obtained 3,500 subscriptions in this city for a service which includes all of Essex County and the greater part of Hudson County within its free-exchange limits. A new type of telephone will be used. Business houses will be charged for the service $4 per month and private houses $3 per month.

The same rates are also promised by the Standard Telephone Company of this city. The company gives its service at $36 per year, and the exchange limit comprises the entire county wherein the subscriber is situated.

TEN-YEAR RAILROAD FRANCHISES

A Suggestion Made at the Assembly Investigation in Brooklyn.

The Assembly sub-committee that has been investigating the affairs of railroads in Brooklyn held its last session in Brooklyn yesterday. The committee will meet in Buffalo next Tuesday.

Frank B. Austin, a motorman on the Gates Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, stated that he believed vestibuled cars on the trolley lines would be dangerous. He believed that the speed limit should be ten miles an hour in parts of Brooklyn other than Fulton Street, near the City Hall, and that in that part of the city it should be from six to eight miles an hour.

Michael Raphael, a member of cigar-makers' Union, No. 86, and Secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, advocated municipal ownership of railroads.

Chairman Nixon, after the hearing, said that it had been suggested that hereafter the city lease franchises for a period of ten years, at the end of which time the property would be appraised and conveyed to the company's successors. In this way he believed a substantial revenue would be obtained that would be of importance in the reduction of the municipal tax rate.

Mr. Nixon also believed that he could make some recommendations against the watering of stock.

MORE EXCISE CASES TRANSFERRED

Saloon Men Hope to Profit by Delays in General Sessions.

The transfer of excise cases from Special Sessions to General Sessions continues with a rush, the severe treatment received by some of their colleagues at Special Sessions having thoroughly frightened the saloonkeepers.

Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday granted motions for the transfer of seventeen more of these cases as provided under the new law, making the total about 200.

As the General Sessions calendars are already far behind, it is not expected that the first of these cases can possibly be reached within a year, and as each defendant is entitled to a separate trial, the end of the list is in the dim future.

The saloon men rely on this backward state of affairs to escape punishment, as by the time their cases are reached it will be very difficult to get at the witnesses.

A Kentucky War Story.

From The Owensborough (Ky.) Inquirer.

An old Confederate soldier said recently: "I remember an occasion where a colored man, a body servant to Gen. Forrest, saved his life. The General had broken two swords, and the servant rushed forward and handed him another to defend himself with. This occurred at Sacramento, a little village in McLean County, and the combat was with John Williams, the grandfather of John McIntire, the artist, who lived in Owensborough for some time. Mr. Williams was a gallant Federal soldier, who had served in the Mexican war and made a good fight. He fought so well that Gen. Forrest paroled him and accompanied him to his home in the neighborhood, and asked his wife to bind up his wound and care for him, saying that so brave a man deserved the best of care and attention."

Would-Be Teachers All Fail.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

H. O. R. Siefert, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, reports that out of 130 candidates examined for certificates permitting them to teach in the Milwaukee schools, not one obtained the required percentage, and only two—Norma Zinn of this city and Alice J. Gannett of Manitowoc—stood sufficiently high to allow them another examination. None of the candidates for kindergarten certificates passed. Only three out of fourteen candidates for certificates as teachers of German passed, and only four are entitled to a second examination.

Dr. Macdonald Wants Security.

The suit of Dr. Belle J. Macdonald for a separation from her husband, Dr. Henry J. Macdonald, came up before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The parties lived at Brooklyn Hills, near Jamaica, L. I.

Counsel for Dr. Henry J. Macdonald made a motion for an order to compel his wife to file security for costs on the allegation that since the commencement of the suit she has gone to Portland, Oregon, to live.

Justice Gaynor adjourned the case until the return of Justice Barrett from Japan, as the latter had charge of it when it was tried in June, 1894.

For Murderer Flaherty's Pardon.

A petition is being prepared in Brooklyn asking Gov. Morton to pardon James Flaherty, a life prisoner at Auburn, who, while intoxicated, Sept. 17, 1882, quarreled with his wife at 98 North Fifth Street, and caused her death.

Flaherty has been a model prisoner thirteen years. His spare time has been devoted to wood carving, and by the sale of his handiwork he has accumulated considerable money.

Eugene B. Brewster, who has charge of the petition, says the statement of a doctor, made angry by Flaherty's counsel, caused the conviction.

The Forney Court of Inquiry.

The court of inquiry to examine into the alleged misconduct of Col. James Forney while in command of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard met yesterday in Building No. 7. The court consists of Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, and Commander James G. Green, and Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Judge Advocate.

The precept alleges that Col. Forney reported that defective chimneys in the barracks had been repaired when such was not the case, in the [illegible]

To Grow Oysters and Terrapin.

From The Baltimore American.

A deed of Cornfield Harbor, one of the best-known estates of Southern Maryland, lately owned by Col. S. I. Walles, from Mrs. M. E. Davison to N. S. Ackerly of Long Island, has been filed for record in the office of the Clerk of Land Records of St. Mary's County. This property consists of about 400 acres of upland and 70 acres of oyster creeks. The property is situated about a mile and a half from Point Lookout, and has a frontage of about three and a half miles on the Potomac River. In one of the creeks, especially, known as Potter's Creek, it is said, as fine oysters as any in the world can be grown. Mr. Ackerly has taken a great interest in the artificial cultivation of oysters. He has been quietly experimenting with a view to determining the value of these oyster lands, if properly cultivated.

On the property is a large fresh-water pond, which has been connected with the creek by a canal, so that the pond may be made use of for the cultivation of diamond-back terrapin, which, when cooped, judges think will be about the best and largest of its kind in the country

Gold Bars for Coining.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

Five million dollars' worth of gold bars were received at the Mint yesterday from the United States Assay Office, in New-York. To-day a shipment of $5,000,000 more will arrive. It is the annual transfer of bullion from the New-York vaults to the Mint. The precious metal came in small, iron-bound, wooden boxes, each containing a "welt" of about 165 pounds. It was put into the gold vaults, where it will lie until taken out to be coined. Only eagles were coined in July, but at the beginning of the month the half-eagle dies were also put into use.

Superintendent Krets has determined to establish a reserve of subsidiary coins, to the value of $100,000 in the vault of the Mint, so that a sudden call for small

City Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,800 acres of good pine land, 10 miles west of St. Augustine, Florida. Address J. H. BLAKEMORE & CO., 60 Broad St., city.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—House, between 80th and 136th St., east or west side, from $15,000 to $20,000, all cash. Owner's address, E. C. HINCK, 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Factory site of 2 acres on railroad near New-York; will employ 100 to 200 men; give full particulars. Address TREASURER, Box 139, care New-York Times.

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Coffee Exchange Building
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A.—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY OR OCT. 1. LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Six and seven large light rooms and bath;
first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

THEY HAD NO END OF SPORT WITH A WHALE

But After Seven Hours He Broke the Rope and Got Away.

Block Island Letter to Springfield Republican.

Miss Louise M. Bliss of your city, Miss M. A. Parsons of Enfield, Conn., and L. W. Taylor of Binghamton, N. Y., started recently on the steamer Ocean View for a day's sport swordfishing. About 9:30 A. M., when eight miles southwest of the South Lighthouse, Capt. E. Dodge sighted a whale, and in a few moments the Ocean View was close enough to the great mammal to enable her commander to throw the harpoon, which he did very successfully, imbedding it in the whale's back probably twelve inches. Fifty fathoms of five-eighths inch rope, with a barrel at its end, was attached to the barbed-shaped missile, and almost instantly after the whale had been struck he was scurrying through the water at a ter